

THE JUVENILE COURT OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

THE REPORT OF A SURVEY

by

LEON STERN

Secretary of Research and Field Studies
Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs

and

ARTHUR DUNHAM

Secretary, Child Welfare Division
Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania

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PREFACE

The first step toward the solution of any problem is to gather the facts. When the facts have been assembled and carefully analyzed, a basis for sound judgment is established.

The problem of crime is an ever present one, and, in the opinion of many, crime is increasing. Is such the case? Is a larger percentage of our population involved in criminal practices than formerly? Are we standing still or progressing in our methods of dealing with those who violate the law?

The purpose of the study made by Mr. Leon Stern and Mr. Arthur Dunham was to assemble the facts regarding the methods employed by the Juvenile Court of Lackawanna County for dealing with juvenile offenders and children in need of protection. The report makes available information which should be welcomed not only by all those who, because of their official positions, are charged with the responsibility of handling these children, but also by all others who are interested in improving social conditions.

To the authors and the agencies which cooperated in financing the survey and in publishing this report, the thanks of the community are due.

RALPH E. WEEKS.

FOREWORD

This survey has been helpful as a disinterested picture of the situation of the Juvenile Court of Lackawanna County at the time the survey was made. Some of its recommendations have already been put into practice.

The Court welcomes further community co-operation in its efforts to deal with the problems of children. Let us hope for a continuance of the interest of the citizens in the Juvenile Court.

WILL LEACH,
Juvenile Court Judge, 45th Judicial District.

INTRODUCTION

The following pages present the report of a survey of the Juvenile Court of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, made by Leon Stern, Director of Research and Field Studies for the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, and Arthur Dunham, Secretary of the Child Welfare Division of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

The study was made at the request of Hon. Will Leach, Judge of the Juvenile Court, in order to submit suggestions for making the Court's service more effective.

The field work of the study was done during May and June, 1928, and included interviews with court officials and others; visits, observation, and attendance at hearings; and study of case records, statistical records, and other data.

While there has been collaboration throughout the study, the authors of the specific sections of this report are indicated in the Table of Contents.

The services of the investigators were contributed by their organizations for the purpose of this study. An additional contribution covering the remaining expenses was made by the Council of Social Agencies of the Community Welfare Association of Scranton and Dunmore. The report is published jointly by the Council of Social Agencies, the Pennsylvania Committee on Penal Affairs, and the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

The thanks of the writers are due to all who have co-operated with them in relation to this study: in particular, to Dwight W. Weist, Director of the Community Welfare Association; to A. H. Fahringer, Executive Secretary of the Big Brother Organization, whose concern for the welfare of the youth of Scranton helped to bring about a crystallization of interest in a study; to Rev. Clarence R. Wagner, former Assistant, St. Luke's Parish, Scranton, who kindly prepared the valuable article on Lackawanna County on which the introduction of this report is based; to Miss Helen Howarth, former General Secretary of the Family Welfare Association, and Mrs. Adolf Mumm, for their preparation of case summaries for special study; to Miss Jule Foley, Secretary of the Scranton Social Service Exchange, who aided in preparing material for statistical analysis; and to Miss Ada L. Barnhurst of the staff of the Pennsylvania Committee

on Penal Affairs, who assisted in the statistical and editorial preparation of the report.

To Judge Leach himself the writers would express their appreciation of his unfailing courtesy, interest, and open-mindedness, and of his desire to make the practices of this Court an embodiment of the spirit of the Juvenile Court Act of Pennsylvania.

LEON STERN,
ARTHUR DUNHAM.

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SECTION A

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

GEOGRAPHY

Lackawanna County is situated in the heart of the anthracite coal mining region of northeastern Pennsylvania.

The area of the County is 470 square miles, or 288,600 acres. Forty-six per cent of this area is in farms, about 30% in coal land, while 24% is in woodland or otherwise unimproved land.

“Demarcation between industrial and agricultural Lackawanna is most distinct. The valley following the course of the river from Pittston north to Forest City is distinctively a mining region although in the City of Scranton there are many other industries. Beyond the mountain ranges which traverse the valley on both sides is the agricultural section, to the west and north the Abington region and to the east and south the old Covington region or as very early called “The Beeches.”¹

There is one river, the Lackawanna, rising in Wayne County, flowing through the southeastern part of Lackawanna County, and emptying into the Susquehanna River at Pittston, in Luzerne County.

Lackawanna County is entirely surrounded by farming sections, except to the southwest which marks the continuation of the coal fields into Luzerne County. There are lakes and streams wooded with pine, hemlock, and rhododendrons. Along the lower Lackawanna Valley the elevation is approximately 700 feet above sea-level with a rise in parts to an average of 2000 feet above sea-level on the Moosic and West Mountains.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

So far as is known only one tribe of Indians—the Munsey—encamped within the Lackawanna Valley in colonial days. The first settlers in the county were farmers and lumbermen.

“ Early settlers in the Lackawanna Valley were from Connecticut and New England. Even today descendants of those pioneers are a dominant force in the community, although greatly outnumbered by newer groups. Connecticut

¹ Murphy—History of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. Vol. I, p. 67.

settlers ‘pitched their claims’ chiefly in the lower Lackawanna Valley in what is now Scranton, and the Abington region. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century there was an influx of settlers from New York State and from New Jersey, many of the latter of German extraction. Development of the anthracite industry brought in a new group of people, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and English, so that in a comparatively few years the Irish and Welsh particularly were the dominant influence in the section. During the last quarter of a century this dominance has been challenged by continental European groups, Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks and Italians chiefly.”¹

The year 1928 marks both the 100th anniversary of the founding of the anthracite mining industry in Lackawanna Valley, in 1828, and the semi-centennial of the creation of Lackawanna County, in 1878.

POPULATION

The population of the county according to the U. S. Census of 1920 is 286,311.

The population center and county seat is the City of Scranton, which, according to the 1920 census, had a population of 137,783.

The next largest community is the Borough of Dunmore, which adjoins Scranton, with a population of 20,250. Following Dunmore is the City of Carbondale, the oldest city in the county, with 18,640 people. The great bulk of the population is in the coal mining section of the county.

The nativity of population is shown by the following figures, based on the census of 1920:

Total population	286,311
Native white	220,799
Of native parentage	90,783
Of foreign parentage	102,019
Of mixed parentage	27,977
Foreign born white	64,831
Negro and others	681

About 77 per cent of the population are native white, as against almost 23 per cent foreign born. However, more than half of the native whites are of foreign or mixed parentage; less than a third of the total population of the county are native white of native parentage.

¹ History of Lackawanna County, Vol. I, Murphy, p. 67 & 68.

Among the foreign-born population the most numerous groups are the 12,328 Poles; 10,908 Italians; 8,160 natives of Austria; 5,490 Russians; 5,442 Irish; and 5,381 English.

GOVERNMENT

Lackawanna County is classified as a third class county and is divided into 42 governmental units—2 cities, 22 boroughs, and 18 townships.

The county officers are the usual officials of counties under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

On the side of Poor Relief, the county is organized on the so-called "mixed poor district plan." There are 20 poor districts in the county, some covering single governmental units and others consisting of several boroughs, townships, etc. In some cases poor district lines cut across governmental units. In one case, a poor district lies partly in Lackawanna County and partly in Luzerne, with the Directors of the Poor appointed by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County.

INDUSTRIES

There are approximately 75 to 100 industrial interests represented in Scranton. The most important of these, in order of their importance, are: coal, silk, metalwork, textiles, wearing apparel, and printing. In Lackawanna County there are 33,528 people employed in the mines, or 11 per cent of the total population. The year 1840 marked the beginning of Scranton's industrial life, when there was put into operation the first successful furnace in the world for smelting iron ore by a hot blast of anthracite coal. Iron and coal gave this community its industrial beginning and have continued ever since to be the chief industries. Lackawanna Valley has 84 collieries and 167 mines.

SCHOOLS

In the county public school system there are 45 one-room schools and 12 rural districts. There are 258 teachers in the county system.

Scranton is the educational center of Lackawanna Valley. Within the city there are 41 public schools (3 with annexes), with 9,845 children; 18 parochial schools; and a number of other educational institutions, including business colleges, girls' seminaries, a country day school, a school for the deaf and dumb, and the International Correspondence School. There are also

in Scranton 10 continuation schools with 875 pupils, and approximately 45 night schools with 740 pupils; some of the latter are Americanization schools. Twenty-six nationalities are represented in the public schools of Scranton.

CHURCHES

Most of the leading Protestant denominations together with the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Jewish faiths are represented among the churches of Lackawanna County. Up-to-date statistics regarding the number of churches are not available.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Voluntary organizations in the county include men's service clubs, women's clubs, and a large number of fraternal societies and other organizations—among them the Masons, Knights of Columbus, Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Catholic Total Abstinence Union, Elks, Liederkrantz, Country Club, Young Men's Institute, Daughters of American Revolution, Gravity Association, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Red Men, Scranton Club, College Club of Scranton, and the Century Club.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Nay Aug Park, the principal public park of Scranton, lies on the hills on the east side. It is equipped with a swimming lake, and bath houses, a band stand, rest houses and pavilions. There are also animal houses, a coal mine, and the Everhart Museum of Natural History, which contains some exceptionally fine collections of preserved birds and reptiles and Indian relics.

Rocky Glen, on the Laurel Line, four miles south of Scranton, has facilities for picnics, boating, bathing, and fishing.

Lake Winola, a beautiful mountain lake resort, lies 18 miles north of Scranton. Moosic Lake, 12 miles east of the city, has an elevation of 2,000 feet above sea level or 1,300 feet above the central city; it has a large picnic ground and exceptionally good bathing and fishing.

Scranton has 21 playgrounds, which report an attendance of some 284,000 children during the summer months. There are 119 persons on the staff of the Recreation Bureau.

SECTION B

CHILD WELFARE RESOURCES OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY

At every turn the Juvenile Court must work with other welfare organizations. The results of its work depend partly upon the other social agencies which are available in the county and the local communities, the type of service given by these agencies, and the degree of cooperation which exists between the court and the agencies and among the agencies themselves.

It has, therefore, seemed desirable in this study to take stock of the number and variety of agencies in Lackawanna County that might broadly be described as child welfare resources. The following list indicates that there are 82 such agencies in the county or close enough so that they are frequently used. In the following outline these are classified under the headings: family welfare; child welfare (direct casework or other service to children); health; recreational and character building; and co-ordinating and general. An appendix to this report contains a directory of these child welfare resources for Lackawanna County, alphabetically arranged. In general, each entry gives the name, address, territory, official head, active executive, and a brief description of the objects and functions of the agency.

CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD WELFARE RESOURCES OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY

	Number of Agencies
I. Family Welfare	31
A. Family case work and relief	7
American Red Cross	
Cathedral Welfare Service	
Family Welfare Association	
Jewish Federation of Scranton	
Mothers' Assistance Fund of Lackawanna Co.	
Olyphant Cheer Club	
Salvation Army	
B. Poor boards	20
Blakely	Covington Township
Carbondale City	Elmhurst Borough
Carbondale Township	Fell Township
Clifton Township	Gouldsboro Borough

		Number of Agencies
	Jefferson Township	Madison Township
	Jenkins Township,	Mayfield Borough
	Pittston City,	Moscow Borough
	and Pittston Township	Roaring Brook Township
	Jermyn Borough	Scranton City
	Lake View	Spring Brook Township
	Lehigh Township	Vandling Borough
C.	Preventive and protective	3
	Florence Crittendon Mission	
	House of the Good Shepherd	
	Travelers Aid Society	
D.	Employment	1
	Pennsylvania State Employment Office	
II.	Child Welfare	15
A.	Educational	2
	Scranton Diocese—Parochial Schools	
	Scranton School District	
B.	Preventive and protective	3
	Big Brother Organization	
	Big Sister Organization	
	St. Joseph's Society	
C.	Day nurseries	2
	St. Joseph's Shelter and Day Nursery	
	Scranton Day Nursery	
D.	Children's institutions	6
	Home for the Friendless	
	Jewish Home for the Friendless	
	St. Mary's Villa	
	St. Michael's Industrial School	
	St. Nicholas Orphanage	
	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	
E.	Summer homes	2
	St. Luke's Summer Home	
	St. Theresa's Summer Home	
III.	Health	20
A.	Supervision of public health	1
	Department of Public Health (Scranton)	
B.	Hospitals and dispensaries	14
	Carbondale General Hospital	
	Jewish Federation Dispensary	
	Hahnemann Hospital	
	Lackawanna County Hospital	
	Mercy Hospital	
	Mid-Valley Hospital Association	
	Moses Taylor Hospital	
	St. Joseph's Children's Hospital	

St. Joseph's Hospital, Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary		
St. Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital		
Scranton Dispensary Association		
Scranton State Hospital		
Taylor Hospital Association		
West Side Hospital Association		
C. Public health nursing	2	
Dunmore Child Welfare Association		
Visiting Nurse Association		
D. Tuberculosis and health education.		
Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society — Lackawanna County Branch		
E. Handicapped	2	
Pennsylvania Association for the Blind—Lackawanna Branch		
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf		
IV. Recreational and Character-Building		12
A. General recreation	1	
Bureau of Recreation		
B. Recreational and community centers	9	
Boys Club of Scranton		
Catholic Men and Boys' Club		
Catholic Women's Club		
Elm Park Church, Methodist Episcopal		
Progressive Recreation and Social Service Association (colored)		
Young Men's Christian Association, Carbondale		
Young Men's Christian Association, Scranton		
Young Men's Hebrew Association		
Young Women's Christian Association		
C. Boy and Girl Scouts	2	
Scranton Council, Boy Scouts of America		
Scranton Girl Scouts, Inc.		
V. Co-ordinating and General		4
Catholic Charities of Diocese of Scranton		
Community Welfare Association of Scranton and Dunmore		
Council of Church Women		
Council of Social Agencies (Scranton)		
	Total	82
Recapitulation		
Family welfare	31	
Child welfare	15	
Health	20	
Recreational and character-building	12	
Co-ordinating and general	4	
	82	

The information gathered regarding these organizations is purely descriptive. This survey is a study of the juvenile court and not of the child welfare agencies of Lackawanna County. No attempt has been made to appraise the effectiveness of any of the agencies described as welfare resources which may be utilized by the court.

However, the mere examination of the classified list of these agencies is sufficient to reveal that in spite of the number and range of services given, there are certain fundamental lacks in the welfare resources of Scranton and Lackawanna County.

We believe that there is a need, in a county and city of the size of Lackawanna and Scranton, of at least the following three additional services, and that the establishment of these services would, among other things, be of great value in helping the juvenile court to do its job more effectively:

1. *A child placing society.* In spite of the fact that Lackawanna is one of the most populous counties and Scranton is one of the largest cities in the State, there is no child placing organization. The result is an over-emphasis upon institutional care for children. The relationship of a child placing agency to the court's work in handling dependent children is discussed in other sections of this report.

2. *A child guidance clinic.* The juvenile court, the case-working agencies of the county and city, and the parents of problem children would all find a resource of great value in a well organized and properly staffed child guidance clinic. Such a clinic is one of the major preventive agencies that has been developed for dealing with the problems of child welfare, especially in larger communities. The clinic might be started on a minimum basis, as far as staff and budget are concerned; the service might then be extended as its value was demonstrated more and more clearly to the community.

3. *Visiting teachers.* Visiting teachers or school counsellors are utilized in some cities as social case workers attached to the schools. The visiting teacher performs a liaison service between the home and the school, and she helps to bring about the adjustment and normal development of the "problem child" in the school, whether his difficulties manifest themselves as truancy, retardation, conduct problems, physical or other handicaps. Visiting teachers render an important preventive service in the field of children's work. They deal with the most hopeful group with whom case work can be done—children—and the service

that they give ought to head off many children from delinquencies which would sooner or later lead them to the juvenile court or other correctional agencies. On the other hand, the visiting teacher could offer valuable co-operation to the juvenile court in cases of school children who are on probation to the court.

In some cities (Philadelphia, for example) visiting teacher service was first initiated as a demonstration by private agencies; but in an increasing number of cities it has been started as or has become a recognized part of the public school system.

SECTION C

THE JUVENILE COURT

PART ONE—ADMINISTRATION

I. THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM

(a) Jurisdiction and Organization

The juvenile court of Lackawanna County is organized under the Act of April 23, 1903, P. L. 274, and its supplements which provide for juvenile proceedings or sessions in the Quarter Sessions Courts of the Counties in Pennsylvania. It is therefore not a separate juvenile court but a juvenile session of the Quarter Sessions Court of Lackawanna County.

The preamble to the act establishing juvenile sessions points out that children should be tried separately from adults, and should be guarded from association and contact with crime and criminals. It also presents the notion that the aim of the juvenile court is to prevent children from being "led into courses of life which may render them liable to the pains and penalties of the criminal law of the State." The statute, therefore, has given full and exclusive jurisdiction to the juvenile session of the court over all classes of children below the age of sixteen, needing the protection of the State, whether they are delinquent, incorrigible, dependent or neglected. When children, below the age of sixteen, have been placed under the care of the juvenile court, the court's jurisdiction may continue until they have reached the age of twenty-one.

The juvenile court, however, does not try cases of children accused of murder. Also, when a child above fourteen is charged with an offense, for which the punishment in the case of an adult would be incarceration in a penitentiary, his case may be transferred to the criminal court to be tried according to the criminal procedure.

(b) Judges

In Lackawanna County there is at present one judge assigned by the president judge to hold juvenile court. He sits for one year. In the past it had been the custom for judges to relieve each other in juvenile court work. The present judge of

the juvenile court is Hon. Will Leach, who has been assigned by the president judge, Hon. Edward C. Newcomb. The judge preceding Judge Leach was Judge Albert L. Watson. Since this study deals with the work of the year 1927, most of the juvenile cases analyzed were heard during Judge Watson's incumbency. However, the procedure and methods of work described are those at present used in the juvenile court by Judge Leach and his probation officers.

(c) Probation Officers

Probation officers are appointed, according to the statute, by the judges sitting in Quarter Sessions Court, to serve in connection with children coming before the court who may be committed to institutions, placed on probation, or released from institutions by the court.

(d) Appointment

The authority to appoint probation officers for children is given to judges under the act of April 23, 1903, P. L. 274 and its supplements. The act of July 10, 1919, P. L. 885, fixes the salaries of juvenile probation officers at a maximum of \$1,800. in Lackawanna and other up-State counties.

According to Pennsylvania law, the man or woman to be appointed as probation officer must be a discreet person of respectable character. There are no other requirements; selection is entirely in the hands of the judges, and civil service examination is not necessary for appointment. The law also stipulates that women probationers must be supervised by women and men probationers by men. Although no stipulation is made concerning the supervision of children by men or by women, it is the custom in most jurisdictions to have older boys supervised by men probation officers only, and older girls by women probation officers only. In Lackawanna County there are no men probation officers in the juvenile court.

The law also provides that when support orders are made for the care of children, such support orders may be collected by a desertion probation officer appointed by the judges of the Quarter Sessions Court. There is such a desertion probation officer in Lackawanna County employed in the court dealing with adults.

(e) Duties

The duties of the juvenile probation officers, according to the juvenile court law, depend largely upon the requirements

of the judges. However, in modern courts probation officers have two functions, investigational and supervisory, including suitable case planning for each child's problems.

The investigational function usually consists of making social investigations for the judges to serve them as a basis for wise decisions, and to enable the probation officers to make plans for the children disposed of by the judges. Such planning includes that which is needed for the placing of children in suitable institutions or private homes, or for the oversight of children on probation in their own homes.

The supervisory function usually consists of following up and giving social treatment to delinquent and incorrigible children on probation, and dependent and neglected children under the protective care of the court. This supervision should be based upon a plan developed from information obtained through the investigation.

The social treatment given by probation officers in their supervisory work should consist of: (a) making individual adjustments that will enable children to take their places in normal family and social life; (b) co-ordinating the resources of the community: social, school, medical, psychological, recreational, and employment if necessary, so that the proper adjustment of such children may be made.

However, the bulk of the work of the probation officers in Lackawanna County consists of: (1) Receiving complaints and transcripts or informations; (2) preparing cases for court with the necessary investigations; (3) taking children to institutions when they are committed; (4) following up school attendance of probationers; (5) receiving reports in the office from probationers. The investigational work of the probation officers is limited to gathering data from the police, minor magistrates, prosecutors and others concerning the offenses committed; collecting reports of the child's school record, and making a home investigation, to get general facts concerning home conditions. Home visiting for supervision is at a minimum. Planning is practically non-existent.

This same general procedure is followed in cases of neglected and dependent children, except that in these cases the investigation is confined to data concerning dependency and neglect.

In many jurisdictions the care of children awaiting hearing and their admission and discharge from the House of Detention, where they were held pending hearing, is an important duty of the probation officer. The Pennsylvania statutes pro-

vide that probation officers may be given the care and control of children awaiting hearing. In this county they have a very limited duty concerning these matters; practically all children arrested or brought to juvenile court because of delinquency or incorrigibility are detained in the House of Detention until hearing. In rare cases the probation officers release after consultation with the judge.

One of the general duties of probation officers in a social court is to obtain medical examinations and psychological or psychiatric studies of children awaiting disposition by the judge in the detention house or at home. In some courts such investigations and studies are routine matters; in others it is left to the discretion of the probation officers to include such investigations as part of a preliminary report to the court. In Lackawanna County that is only done when the judge asks for it at the hearing. It is not made part of the investigational duties of the officers.

II. FORMER COURT AND PROBATION METHODS, STAFF ORGANIZATION, ETC.

The desire of the judges of the Lackawanna County court and of the presiding judge of the juvenile session is to develop the juvenile probation department in accordance with modern methods. To do so, it will be necessary to overcome the rather serious handicap of the past, when the probation department of the juvenile court was governed by policies which had been discarded long ago by progressive judges and their probation officers.

During this period, in the year 1925, it happened that the investigator engaged in the present study of court and probation methods, visited the courts of Pennsylvania, including the Lackawanna County Court, for the National Probation Association. He briefly noted the methods and system then in operation in Scranton.

There was no special judge in the juvenile court, then. Hearings were held once a month in the court house; special hearings were held at times and girls' cases were heard in chambers. The police and the probation officers disposed of many cases informally. As a result the task of the court was that of making official disposition of serious cases; a policy of institutional placement of children had crystallized.

For many years the probation work had been in charge

of an energetic woman of executive type, who was active also in charitable work. When the juvenile court probation department was established, the work of secretary of the Associated Charities was combined with that of probation officer. These two tasks and also that of agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were united for fourteen years. In addition, the juvenile probation department handled illegitimacy cases, girls accused of sex offenses, domestic relations and desertion problems. However, the desertion cases were finally taken over by a desertion probation officer.

The philosophy of the probation department was that of institutional care of children and the use of the "big stick." With it went a rigorous supervision of sex offenses of girls and property offenses of boys. The main program of the probation officer was to attend hearings, make investigations and report for court; and to have the children not committed to institutions report to the probation department at the House of Detention.

This policy was modified somewhat later. Some boys were turned over to the newly organized Big Brothers, and Protestant girls were turned over to the Women's Club, which had engaged a protective worker. These organizations were attempting to develop a non-institutional policy of treatment for children in trouble. The great majority of children, however, were dealt with by the probation staff in the manner described.

The chief juvenile probation officer was then the guiding spirit in the administration of the House of Detention, admitting children and releasing them.

It was the policy of the probation department to detain in the House of Detention nearly all delinquent or incorrigible children awaiting hearing or disposition by the court. In addition, neglected children awaiting disposition, dependent children for whom the probation department sought free homes, deserted wives, unmarried mothers, boys and girls above sixteen, were temporarily housed there.

The probation staff consisted of the chief probation officer, two assistant officers and a clerk. In addition there was a house of detention staff of seven people, a superintendent, a matron, four maids and a caretaker of the yard.

This individualistic type of probation work continued because the judges had faith in the long experience of the probation officers and their knowledge of the court's operations.

III. PRESENT COURT AND PROBATION SYSTEM

Many changes have been made by the present president judge, who has a socialized treatment of children in mind. Regularity of hearings, and prompt and expeditious dispositions of cases are now the rule. He also made changes in detention practice so that children are not held longer than necessary before they are transferred to the institutions to which they have been committed.

The probation department, after Mrs. Duggan's death, continued with the same staff, but gave up extraneous activities not connected with the juvenile court and discontinued work with adolescents above the age of sixteen, who are not juvenile court wards. No new methods of social work have been developed by the staff officers. The probation methods, however, are still those which have been inherited from the past regime.

(a) Probation Staff

The probation work of the county is now in charge of two co-ordinate probation officers, both women, Miss Mary H. Rinsland and Miss Lucy D. Davis. Each receive a salary of \$1,800. The probation officers have no automobile service. They are paid street car fare in Scranton, and vicinity, and receive their expenses when they take children to institutions, or make investigations in outlying sections of the county. The women probation officers deal with both boys and girls, handling older adolescent boys and girls both below and above sixteen.

The probation officers have been associated with the court for sometime, working under the direction of the former chief probation officer, Mrs. Duggan; one of them as her secretary, and the other as a probation officer. The probation officers have had no other experience in social work or work of an allied character. The basis of their experience is clerical.

(b) Volunteers

The court has no volunteer probation officers directly attached to the service. However, the Big Brother Organization receives probationers for oversight as does the Big Sisters. The Polish Women's League occasionally takes over the supervision of children. The number of cases turned over to these associations does not, however, materially reduce the case load of either older or younger children, handled by the juvenile court's probation officers.

(c) Administration of Probation Work

There is no supervision of the work of the probation officers other than that given by Hon. Will Leach, who gives supervision through decisions at juvenile court hearings.

The probation offices are in the House of Detention where the hearings of the juvenile court are held. The judge's own offices are in the Court House. He comes to the House of Detention on hearing days. At other times the probation officers communicate with him by telephone, or in person.

The officers have the assistance of a secretary-clerk, who keeps records, types letters, and receives complaints when necessary. The probation officers divide their time so that when one is doing outside work the other is in the office.

Complaints are received in the probation office and interviewing of complainants, parents and children is done here. Neither the clerk nor the probation officers have offices of their own for private interviewing of clients. The probation office, however, is large enough so that a fair amount of privacy is possible. Separate interviewing booths in the probation office would, however, be helpful.

Each probation officer has her own district. The county is divided into two sections, each officer having part of the City of Scranton, and part of the county outside of the City of Scranton as her territory. She makes all investigations and supervises the cases of all children living in her territory, when required to do so.

(d) Records and Dockets

The record system is confusing because there are four sets of records: two of these sets of records are case records; two others are dockets.

The case records may be considered social records, after a fashion, and have face and history sheets. However, the information is confined to records of complaints, arrests, official papers, investigations for hearings, and dispositions. No social data concerning the children are kept except such as may come up in connection with the hearing. These data give the most elementary facts; name of child, names of parents, address, age, sex, date of hearing, date of disposition, change in disposition, school grade, whether detained pending hearing, offense or reason for being brought to court.

These case records are in two sets. One set of case records deals with court cases, or dispositions made by the court; the

other set of case records deals with house cases or dispositions made by the probation officers of children not brought to court but held in the House of Detention. The two sets of records are sometimes combined.

The juvenile court dockets are also in two sets. Entries are made in chronological order, and contain information concerning court disposition. The House of Detention docket, kept by the superintendent, is also chronological and contains information concerning admission and discharge of children detained.

No system of index cards is kept for the House of Detention docket, but there are sets of index cards for the house cases in charge of the probation officers.

(e) Reports

No written reports of the probation officers, either monthly or annual, are presented to the court. A statistical report made up by the former chief probation officer gave some account of the volume of work, but it was very poorly organized and not very accurate.

(f) Arrangements for Hearings

Juvenile court is held in the House of Detention, in a room separated from the probation offices by a corridor, which leads to the quarters where the children are held.

PART TWO—ANALYSIS OF PROCESSES AND TREATMENT

I. METHOD OF STUDY OF CASES

The study of cases was made from the various dockets and records kept by the probation officers and the house of detention officers, juvenile court docket, house of detention docket and the social records. Docket and record entries concerning all the different types of children's cases brought before the court or dealt with by the probation department and the house of detention officials during the year 1927, were examined.

The cases of the children involved have been studied from four different aspects: (1) the kinds of individual problems, (2) the services given by the court and its officials during the period prior to hearing, and the character of the investigation

preliminary to court disposition, (3) the disposition made by the judges, (4) the oversight or treatment accorded children on probation or under extra-mural supervision, and that given them while in custodial or institutional care. This was done to learn the extent to which the children were given individualized treatment.

First a survey was made of the stream of cases and the intake of the court, the house of detention, and the probation department, including an analysis of the control of procedure in regard to these cases; then followed an analysis of the judicial dispositions made with special reference to the use of probation or supervisory care at home; and finally the facilities for temporary care provided at the house of detention were examined and the general equipment of institutions and home-finding agencies giving care to the children outside their own homes was noted. A study was, therefore, necessary of the methods of bringing children before the court or before the officers making dispositions; visits were made to the court to observe the conduct of hearings and how dispositions were made; an investigation of the methods of work of the probation staff was included as well as an inquiry into the relationships of the court and its probation department with the justices of the peace, aldermen, police, truant officers, school authorities, and the private and public social agencies dealing with these same children either before or after court action was taken.

The relationship of court work to that of co-operating agencies is important because it must be assumed that the treatment of the problems of children is a community concern requiring the concerted action of all social forces of the community, public and private. Therefore the records of these agencies were examined with the aid of the Social Service Exchange and by the reading of special cases in order to correlate the information which these records contained with the data which the court had concerning the same cases. This helped to evaluate the extent to which community effort was being co-ordinated in the handling of juvenile problems.

The case survey, therefore, presents a statistical picture of the stream of cases, the dispositions made of them, an interpretation of court and probation practices now in vogue, and an evaluation of the social treatment given children by the court and its officers in co-operation with the other agencies working for the same ends.

II. THE STREAM OF CASES

(a) Statistical Analysis of Intake

TOTAL CASES

Eight hundred nineteen children were in the stream of cases. Not all the children in the stream reached the juvenile court in the probation department. Children in the stream passed through the juvenile court, the probation department, or the hands of the police and the minor courts in 1927. Six hundred fifty-three of these children, in difficulty with the law or in need of protection, were brought to the house of detention in Scranton during the year, either for juvenile court hearing, police disposition or adjustment by the probation department. In addition, 166 were disposed of by the juvenile court without having been brought to the house of detention for care pending disposition.

The figures of intake follow:

GENERAL INTAKE STATISTICS OF ALL CHILDREN

Disposed of by the juvenile court judge, after detention pending disposition.	347 children (42%) representing 457 admissions to the house of detention.
Disposed of by the police, without action by the court or probation department	197 children (24%) representing 197 admissions to the house of detention.
Disposed of by the probation department or otherwise without court or police action	109 children (13%) representing 110 admissions to the house of detention.
Disposed of by the juvenile court judge without detention pending disposition	166 children (20%) representing NO admissions to the house of detention.
TOTALS	819 children representing 764 admissions to the house of detention.

The figures concerning children and admissions are not identical in all the groups of cases; some were admitted more than once to the House of Detention, either because they had more than one court hearing in 1927 due to additional offenses or additional reasons for appearance before the judge or other officials during that year. The 109 children in the House of Detention in 1927 and dealt with by the probation department

alone were children who were not referred to court for action in 1927 but had been heard in court at some period prior to 1927. They represent 13 per cent, or more than one in every ten of the entire number of children detained in 1927. Likewise 197, or one in every four children, were dealt with by the police and the minor courts without action by the juvenile court or any of its departments. The police dealt with these children or they were dismissed through the police court; therefore, they were not listed for juvenile hearings.

STATISTICS OF THE HOUSE OF DETENTION INTAKE

Of the total 653 children admitted to the House of Detention, 529 were delinquent and incorrigible, and 80 were neglected and dependent; concerning 44 no information was given. It is surprising to learn that more than one of every ten children was admitted because of neglect or for protection. Of the total number of children detained, 347, or 53 per cent, were juvenile court cases; 197, or 30 per cent, were police cases, and 109, or 17 per cent, were so-called house cases dealt with by the probation department or by some other method. There are no detailed data to be had concerning any cases except the court cases. (See Tables 11 and 12).

STATISTICS OF COURT INTAKE

The 513 children brought before the juvenile court in 1927, representing 347 (67 per cent) detained children and 166 (33 per cent) heard without detention, included all types, delinquent, incorrigible, neglected and dependent children. Some of these were listed under more than one classification: delinquency and incorrigibility, dependency and neglect, delinquency and neglect, etc. However, 70 per cent of the total number were brought in because of conduct difficulties, 25 per cent because of neglect, dependency, etc. Five per cent of the children were brought to court for miscellaneous reasons, as witnesses, as crippled, or as children who were both neglected and delinquent, or both incorrigible and neglected, etc., or for "further orders by the court."

Of all the children coming before the court, 380 or 75 per cent were boys, 133 or 25 per cent were girls. The majority of the boys, 85 per cent, were brought in because of delinquency or incorrigibility, while the majority of the girls, 66 per cent, were brought in because of dependency or neglect. (See Table 1).

REPEATERS AND RECIDIVISTS

One hundred seventy-nine of the 513 court children, or 35 per cent, had been brought to court two or more times, either because of dependency or neglect or because they were recidivists or repeaters as delinquent or incorrigible. This seems to be a high repeating rate. (See Table 15).

(b) Types of Offenses and Difficulties

BOYS

There were 317 boys brought to court because of delinquency. Two hundred twenty, or 70 per cent, were charged with property offenses the last time they were in court; 81, or 25 per cent, were charged with truancy, and 11, or 3 per cent, with sex offenses or with acts of aggression: attempt to rape, 1; sodomy and buggery, 1; assault and battery, 8; felonious wounding, 1. In the case of 6 boys, information concerning offenses is missing; the number not reported is too small to affect the interpretation of the data.

It is noteworthy that one out of every four boys is brought to court because of truancy; it shows how largely the court is used to enforce the school laws. Stealing and offenses against property are the usual offenses for which the boys are brought to court in most jurisdictions. Seven out of every ten boys brought into court in this county were charged with property offenses. In this group, there were 38 boys who had attempted some form of burglary or robbery, burglary or breaking and entering; and 130 boys who were accused of larceny, either larceny alone or in connection with other offenses. Forty-seven boys were brought in because malicious mischief was the important factor in the offense. Although this picture of juvenile offenses follows the usual pattern of offenses for which boys are brought to court, charges of burglary, etc., seem rather frequent. (See Table 4).

GIRLS

Of the 45 delinquent girls brought to court, 22 were charged with larceny, 13 with truancy, 3 with assault and battery, 1 with burglary, 1 with drinking, and 1 with sodomy and buggery. In five cases the offense was not reported. The types of offenses for which girls were brought to court gives a surprising picture. Usually girls are brought in for sex offenses or as wayward girls.¹ In Lackawanna County they were brought in for the

¹In some counties, including Philadelphia County, the charge of waywardness or sex offense does not appear; girls are brought in as neglected or incorrigible.

same offenses as boys were brought in: burglary, larceny, malicious mischief, truancy. Larceny and truancy are the biggest groups. (See Table 5)

This situation seems to be in sharp contrast to that in Luzerne County, a neighboring county, and its county seat Wilkes-Barre, is like Scranton, a metropolis of the anthracite coal belt. In that county and city many girls are brought to juvenile court and to the medical ward of the county jail because of sexual immorality. One social worker stated that the girls of Lackawanna County are very fond of going to Wilkes-Barre, where they often get into trouble and are arrested. This statement, however, has not been substantiated from the records studied.

The data from Lackawanna County do not show whether girls are disposed of by the police without being brought to the court or to the House of Detention at Scranton. The question arises whether it is the custom in Lackawanna County to avoid bringing girls in for sex offenses.

(c) Ages of Children

Fourteen years is found to be the peak age for all of the children brought in because of conduct problems. The modal, or most frequent age, for delinquent boys is fifteen, and that for incorrigible boys is fourteen. For both delinquent and incorrigible girls fifteen is the most frequent age of court appearance.

Most of the dependent boys are brought in at the ages of six and seven; girls at a year or under. This, of course, merely reflects the fact that these children are brought in because they are children of tender age, in need of fostering care by the State. (See Table 6).

(d) Residence of Children

Sixty per cent of the 513 juvenile court children came from Scranton, the great majority came from the Scranton area. Two hundred seventeen, or sixty per cent, of the 316 delinquent children came from Scranton. The further we get away from Scranton the less children we find coming to juvenile court. There were ten from Carbondale and ten from Simpson. The figures dwindle down to an occasional child in other parts of the county. (See Table 22). It seems that in many of the towns, officials, aldermen, justices of the peace, mayors and burgesses attempt to adjust children's problems without reference to the juvenile court or its probation officers. This seems to be an un-

satisfactory situation from a social point of view, since they lack equipment and authority to take the proper action suitable to the case.

(e) Broken Homes

Forty-six per cent of the juvenile court cases came from "broken homes." A "broken home" is one in which the mother is dead, or the father is dead, or father deserted, or mother deserted, parents divorced, etc., one in which the ground is fertile for sowing seeds of juvenile delinquency, dependency or neglect. Fifty-eight per cent of these "broken homes," or almost 3 out of every five, sent girls to the juvenile court; and 42 per cent of these homes, or a little more than 2 out of every five, sent boys to the juvenile court. In addition, at least 12 per cent of the total number of children came from homes in which it was stated that there were "unsatisfactory home conditions." Summarizing this data, it is interesting to note that 58 per cent of the children in juvenile court came from homes that contributed to the problems of childhood. Most of these families, because of the fact that they are coping with serious social problems are already known to private social agencies and to public agencies. This situation necessitates a co-operative plan of treatment on the part of all organizations interested. (See Table 20).

(f) Children in American and Foreign Homes

Concerning the home background, there is information for 399 of the 513 juvenile court children. Eighty-seven per cent of the children came from foreign homes; the majority of these children, however, were themselves born in America. In the group of delinquent children, there was information concerning the nationality of 321. Of these, 290 came from foreign homes. Among the foreign groups represented, Poles, Russians, Lithuanians, and Italians predominate.

The fact that so many children came from foreign homes indicates that there is a problem of adjustment to American conditions on the part of the parents to be dealt with by the social workers of the county. The greatest aid to adjustment is the influence of the parents on the child. In a foreign home the probation officer must be equipped to deal with the different tasks of bridging the gap between American born child and foreign-born parents in order to make a satisfactory adjustment of the child's problem. The worker should also have in mind the point of view of the families having old world backgrounds and traditions. (See Table 23).

III. LEGAL AND SOCIAL PROCEDURE BEFORE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION

In the processes before hearing are included the legal procedures by which children are brought to the attention of officials who deal with their problems and the preliminary social procedure and investigation of their cases before disposition is made by such officials.

(a) Legal Procedure before Judicial Disposition

In Pennsylvania children may be brought to the court by two general methods. The first is by petition, the second by warrant or arrest.

PETITIONS

According to the petition method, which is permissible under the Juvenile Court Act, a child is not arrested but a petition is filed by the prosecutor, the mother, father, or some other relative or friend, or by an interested citizen or agency. A petition may also be filed by school authorities and members of social agencies, or any private citizen having interest in the child's welfare. This is the regular procedure, of course, in cases of neglect and dependency, and is used also for incorrigible children brought to court by parents or guardians; and may be used for delinquents also.

INFORMATION, ARREST AND WARRANT

A juvenile court action may also be started by having an information filed before a justice or alderman. According to the statutes the juvenile court's jurisdiction attaches when the alderman or justice of the peace commits the child for hearing.

In Lackawanna County commitment of children held for juvenile court is made to the House of Detention. When a child is discovered committing a wrongful act, he may be arrested by a police officer, constable or other authorized person, as in the case of an adult; following the arrest, he is usually committed to the House of Detention at Scranton by a justice of the peace or alderman, unless his parents are able to give bail. The justice of the peace or alderman holds the child for juvenile court and sends him or her to the House of Detention through the police, or constable, with an order to the keeper of the House of Detention to hold the child; he also sends in a transcript of the proceeding. This system is of a quasi-criminal nature and is avoided by juvenile courts which have developed modern methods of

work and is contrary to the spirit of juvenile court statutes, framed to avoid the use of criminal processes.

In Lackawanna County the preferred method of bringing children to court, according to statistical data obtained, is by the filing of an information before the local justice of the peace or alderman, with or without a previous arrest having been made, as the case may demand. When parents, prosecutors or others come to the House of Detention in order to complain about delinquent or incorrigible children, the officers send them to the "squire" to start action; very few parents, according to the probation officers, object. "Complaints" are handled directly by the probation officers for court presentation; these are usually cases of "dependency and neglect" or mild difficulties. Of 764 admissions to the House of Detention in 1927, there was information concerning 748; 587, almost 80 per cent, were made on orders issued by a justice of the peace, alderman, or through the police; 319 were juvenile court cases and 178 were police cases; 80 had other reasons for admission and disposition. There were 523 delinquent and incorrigible children sent by magistrates; 26 admissions by magistrates of dependent and neglected children, and 38 admissions by magistrates of children concerning whom there was no information as to the reason for admission. These constitute court, police and "House" cases. Eighty per cent of the delinquent and incorrigible court cases came from the magistrates, while 80 per cent of the dependent and neglected court cases came from probation officers or by complaint to the court. (See Table 9).

TRANSCRIPTS, ORDERS OF DETENTION, BILL OF COSTS

Copies of the transcript and form of order used by justices of the peace and aldermen for commitment to the House of Detention at Scranton, follow. They are redolent of the phraseology of the criminal law:

Form of Transcript

In the Case of L. S. *of the County of Lackawanna.*
 Transcript from the Docket of J. B. *Justice of the Peace*
Commonwealth of { *Warrant issued* 9th day of June, 1928
Pennsylvania { *On Oath of* M. H. T. (sic) officer
vs. { *Defendant charged*
 A. B. { *with* Not attending school
Warrant issued to P. B. Constable, 9th day of June, 1928.
Returned the same day with the defendant in custody. Prosecutrix sworn and testified that A. B. has missed more than one half of the school session and that there is no way she can get him to go to school. After hearing defendant committed to the House of Detention.

After hearing defendant required to give bail in the sum of \$
conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the Court

Defendant A. B. } Bond given in the amount of \$
Main Street } For the appearance of
Simpson, Pa. } at the next term of the Court of Oyer
(Seal) } and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of
Lackawanna County.

This is a transcript from the docket of:

J. B. Justice of the Peace

14th day of June, 1928

Form of Order.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY, SS:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

To the Constable of the Ward, Borough of Olyphant, in the
County of Lackawanna, and to the Managers and Keepers of the House of
Detention of the said County.

These are to command you, the said Constable to convey and deliver
into the custody of the Keeper of said House of Detention, the body of
.. J. D., 11 years .. charged before X. Y. Z. a Justice
of the Peace in and for the aforesaid State and County upon the oath of
.....with the offense of Larceny of \$17.00
said defendant having been found guilty of the said offense of ... Larceny
stands committed to the said House of Detention in default of \$300
bail and you said Keeper, are hereby required to receive the said
J. D. into your custody, in the said House of Detention,
and him there safely keep until he be de-
livered by due authority of law.

Witness my hand and seal at Olyphant, Lackawanna County, Penn-
sylvania, this 4th day of June, 1928.

(Signed) X. Y. Z. (SEAL)
Justice of the Peace.

Because the petition system is very little used in the county
and the system of information and commitment to the House
of Detention has been so completely developed, the juvenile
court has no control over children until an alderman or justice
of the peace, police officer, constable or truant officer brings
the child to court. The system is not only archaic and unsuited
for dealing with juvenile cases, but it is also costly to the par-
ents of the children, or the county, as is indicated by the follow-
ing items of expenditure including justices of the peace and
constables' fees taken from transcripts of cases in the minor
courts and forwarded for hearing in juvenile court. The items
of the bill of costs are as follows:

Commonwealth	}	Charge: Not attending school
vs.		
A. B.		
Justice of the Peace Costs:	J. B.	
Information		.50
Docket Entering		.50
Warrant		.50
Hearing and Discharge		.75
Oaths		.10
Commitment		.50

\$2.85

Constable Costs:

P. B.	
Executing Warrant	1.00
Mileage	4.00
On Commitment	.50
\$5.50	

CHANGES NEEDED IN LEGAL PROCEDURE

It is advisable to change the method in vogue in Lackawanna County for a number of reasons: (1) to avoid the taint of a procedure which is so similar to adult criminal procedure; (2) to avoid costs which the families of the children may find burdensome; (3) to avoid police control of juvenile court intake and the use of police for settling children's problems; (4) to avoid unnecessary intervention of justices of the peace and aldermen in children's cases; (5) to avoid the use of a cumbersome approach to the juvenile court and to establish direct and simple methods for obtaining the intervention of the court authorized to deal with children's cases. This has been attained in different jurisdictions in various ways.

In some New Jersey jurisdictions the police officer brings arrested children to the House of Detention without an order and files a petition for a hearing in juvenile court.

In many Pennsylvania courts, proceeding by information is discouraged and proceeding by petition encouraged. In Philadelphia County, where preliminary hearings are forbidden by law, an arrested child is sent to the House of Detention with a memorandum from the district station house; children are usually brought in on petition, and even in the case of arrest a petition is filed by the prosecutor or the probation officer in order that the jurisdiction of the juvenile court may attach. In Berks County and in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, the justices of the peace, aldermen or police officers, notify the probation officer when a child is arrested or held for juvenile court; the probation officer visits the child and investigates to determine whether the child should be detained pending hearing and files the necessary petition in juvenile court.

Some of these methods could be adapted to suit the particular need of Lackawanna County. When children are arrested by the police or when they are brought before a justice of the peace or alderman, the probation department could be advised of that fact and commitment to the House of Detention would not have to be an inevitable outcome of the situation, as it is now; children might be entrusted to the temporary care of the probation officer and remain at home pending hearing, when it is deemed advisable.

It would also appear since more than 60 per cent of the children came from the Scranton area, that the petition system could be developed; it would not be difficult for the prosecutor or the police to go to the House of Detention to file petitions in place of going to the justices of the peace and aldermen to file informations. When informations are filed in cases when such procedure is advisable, the prosecutor should also file a petition in juvenile court or the probation officer should be notified so that a petition could be filed by her, in order that the jurisdiction of the court may attach to the child and not to the particular offense. These are merely suggestions and other adaptations of a specialized procedure, which will place control of intake in the hands of the judges where it belongs, will undoubtedly present themselves to the court.

(b) Social Procedure Preliminary to Judicial Action

(1) *Social Investigation.* When a child was listed for hearing after arrest and admission to the House of Detention, or after a petition for hearing has been filed, the probation officer in whose district the child lived made the preliminary investigation of the child's home conditions, school attendance or work record and the general facts of the offense or situation.

The data concerning home conditions were very general, such as: Home conditions very bad; good home but boy is persistent truant, etc. The investigational reports were scanty and did not contain much information to help the judge to understand the child's problem. The investigations were directed almost entirely to facts concerning the particular offense or need and to help the court to settle the present difficulty or situation, or to dispose of the offense committed at the time the child was brought to the court.

No data appeared on the records which gave indication of the child's personality or individuality. Nor were the investigations made in order to prepare a plan for the child's re-adjustment to social life, or to afford an adequate basis for the framing of recommendations as to appropriate social treatment; the usual suggestions were commitment or release. A re-investigation was made after a child had been brought in a number of times and a long time had elapsed since the first hearing and investigation.

For facts concerning the child's school response, the investigating probation officer largely relied upon the truant officer, and for facts concerning the offense upon the police and the committing justice of the peace or alderman.

(2) *Medical and Mental Investigation.* The physician whose services were usually employed for physical examinations was the coroner; he had his offices in the House of Detention and examined children sent to him, including wayward girls brought to the House of Detention because of suspected sex misconduct, or experiences. Girls were sent or taken to the Genito-Urinary Clinic by probation officers if their physician advised that a Wassermann was needed.

The House of Detention physician only reported on facts concerning sex experience of girls.

The facilities for personality studies and for psychiatric and psychological diagnoses were limited and little used, in the preliminary investigations made by probation officers. The school psychologists's report, which dealt with school response and mental age largely, was used rather regularly; psychiatric examinations were only available once a month.

(3) *Information from Social Agencies, etc.* The information which the social agencies, hospital clinics, etc., had concerning the children's cases was not inquired into or utilized in the making of the investigation by the probation officers. When a social agency referred a case or was interested in a particular child, its representative gave the information in its possession to the court, usually at the hearing.

IV. JUDICIAL ACTION

(a) Court Hearings

The court hearings are informal and intimate; they are held in a small room. The judge does not use a bench but takes his place at a desk before which the child stands or sits as he is being interviewed by the judge. The district attorney is not represented.

The hearings are not public and those having no business to be present are excluded by a court officer. The probation officers, police officials, truant officers, superintendent of the House of Detention, social workers representing interested agencies and institutions waiting to receive children, are present.

At the time of the visit to court, when the hearings were being held, the small room seemed filled with officials and witnesses; the crowding into the hearing room of interested persons was probably due to the fact that there is no waiting room. The judge conducted the hearing as if he were having a quiet talk with the child, sympathetically examining

all aspects of the problem from the child's and the community's point of view. He brought out the facts by questioning each child and by making inquiries of the parents, probation officer, police and truant officers, etc. The children and parents were at ease and informal in attitude but showed respect and confidence in the proceedings.

The probation officers made no formal reports but assisted the judge with information and comment on the child's offense or the situation. The superintendent of the House of Detention was also present to give information as to the child's stay in the House of Detention and his conduct while there, etc.

As a result of the lack of sufficient data presented in the probation officer's preliminary investigation and studies of the children's problems, the court has to take action without much social data for case-planning; for the same reason there is also a delay in arriving at an adequate understanding of the child's problem. This understanding must be acquired, if at all, at the court hearing through questioning by the judge. It places a burden on him that need not be necessary were the court work organized to obtain this information before the judge sees the child.

(b) Court Dispositions

ROUTINE DISPOSITIONS

The routine dispositions made by the judge of the juvenile court in 1927 were probation, commitment to institutions, release in custody of parents, relatives, friends, etc., an order to report with "school cards." There were also combinations of these types of disposition, such as reporting with "school cards" and probation; release in custody of mother, father, relative, etc., with "school cards."

An order to report with "school cards" means that the child must report to the probation officer on his attendance at school; a special report card is provided by the court for the purpose.

STATISTICS OF DISPOSITIONS

General data. Of the 513 children brought to the juvenile court, 182 were returned to the custody of parents or relatives, 50 were placed in charge of a probation officer with or without "school cards"; 16 were sent home to make reports through "school cards," and 227 were placed in institutions. There were 33 other dispositions, including dismissed cases and a few cases of restitution, "sentence deferred" and "copies of the charge issued."

Forty-four per cent of the children were sent to institutions; more children were disposed of in this fashion than in any other way. 133 or 35 per cent were sent home or placed in care of relatives for supervision. Probation to the probation officers was only used in 50 cases, 10 per cent of the total; nearly all the children placed on probation, (47 out of 50), were told to report with "school cards." (See Tables 2 and 3)

Disposition of conduct and protective cases compared. When we examine the disposition of 360 children presenting conduct problems, we find about 140, or about 40 per cent, were returned to parents or relatives for supervision. Thirteen of the children in the delinquent-incorrigible group were told to report with "school cards" and 132, or 37 per cent, were sent to institutions. All the children placed in the care of the probation officers, 50 in number, were in the delinquent-incorrigible group.

A high rate of institutional commitments was noted among the dispositions of dependent and neglected children; almost 68 per cent were placed in institutions; 3 neglected children were told to report with "school cards," nearly all the others in the dependent group were sent home to parents or relatives. (See Table 3).

Children above sixteen. There were 10 children between the age of 16 and 21, whose cases were settled in juvenile court. Five were sent to institutions, one was returned home.

INSTITUTIONAL DISPOSITIONS ANALYZED

Delinquents and Incorrigibles. Of the 134 institutional dispositions of delinquents and incorrigibles, 19 were sent to State subsidized institutions: Glen Mills, 10; Sleighton Farm, 7; Laurelton State Village for Feeble-Minded Women, 2. Fifteen boys went to Kis-Lyn, a county institution in Luzerne County, and 2 were committed to houses of detention.

The remaining 98 went to private institutions: House of Good Shepherd, 7; Philadelphia Protectory, 41; St. Joseph's Protectory, 1; St. Michael's Industrial School, 45; St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, 2; Florence Crittendon Mission, 3.

Seventy per cent of the delinquents who needed care away from home were sent to congregate private institutions conducted by religious organizations. St. Michael's Industrial School and the Philadelphia Protectory, two institutions for boys, received most of the commitments.

The age range of those committed was from 7 to 16. The

modal ages at which commitment to institutions was made in cases of delinquents were 12 to 15 years. However, ten of the children began institutional careers early; they were below the age of 12. (See Table 7). One nine-year-old child had been in an institution twice and also on probation before this commitment; three ten-year-olds had been in institutions twice; one eleven-year-old had been in an institution once before this commitment.

In the cases of three of these children, aged 9, 10 and 11, there is no record of a trial on probation before institutional commitment was made; the law stipulates that no child below 12 should be sent to an institution until after a trial on probation has been given him or her. (See Table 18).

Dependent and Neglected Children. Of the 87 institutional commitments of dependent and neglected children, two were sent to public institutions; one was sent to the Laurelton State Village for Feeble-Minded Women and the other to the Luzerne County Boys' Home at Kis-Lyn. The other commitments were made to private institutions maintained by sectarian or religious bodies: St. Joseph's Foundling Home, 21; St. Michael's Industrial School, 15; Home for the Friendless, 15; St. Patrick's Orphanage, 11; St. Stanislaus, 10; Florence Crittendon Home, 5; Jednota Orphanage, 4; St. Joseph's Protectory 2; Philadelphia Protectory, 1; St. Joseph's Hospital, 1. (See Table 8).

It is to be noted that the court sent delinquents as well as dependents to St. Michael's Industrial School, St. Joseph's Protectory, the Philadelphia Protectory and Kis-Lyn. (See Tables 7 and 8)

REPEATERS AND RECIDIVISTS

A special study was made of dispositions in cases of repeaters and recidivists. Of the 179 children who were recidivists, 143 were boys and 36 were girls. 92, or 50 per cent, of the boys were disposed of through institutional commitment, while 27, or 75 per cent, of the girls were sent to institutions.

The detailed statement which follows shows how variable the disposition of these children was:

CHILDREN BROUGHT INTO JUVENILE COURT TWO OR MORE
TIMES IN YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1927 AND IN 1927,
SHOWING ORDER OF DISPOSITION

	Total	Dependent and Neglected	Delinquent and Incorrigible
Total	179	22	157
Probation followed by Institution Commitment	41	3	38
Probation followed by Institution Commitment and probation	2	—	2
Probation followed by Custody of Parents or relatives	5	—	5
Probation only	10	—	10
Institution Commitment only	26	8	18
Institution followed by Probation	5	—	5
Institution followed by probation and institu- tion	2	1	1
Institution followed by custody of parents or relatives	17	—	17
Institution followed by custody of parents and relatives and institution commitment..	14	1	13
Custody of Parents and Relatives, etc., only..	11	3	8
Custody of Parents and Relatives, followed by institution commitment	27	6	21
Custody of Parents and Relatives followed by probation	5	—	5
Custody followed by probation and institution..	10	—	10
Miscellaneous	4	—	4
Age 14: Custody of Parents, Relatives, etc., Probation, Institution, Re- leased, Probation, Institution.			
Age 14: Probation, Institution, Custody of Parents and Relatives, Institution.			
Age 15: Custody of Parents, Relatives, as Witness, Sentence Deferred.			
Age 15: Supervision by Big Brother Organization, Case Dismissed.			

Note: "School Cards" are classified as probation in this statement.

The high rate of institutional commitment may be due to a need because of recidivism. However, the frequent need for commitment and the recidivism may be partially affected by the system in use, which permits the police and justices of the peace to dispose of many children who might have been referred at an earlier stage of their careers for social handling by the juvenile court. The court and its probation department have authority to use suitable social measures which the police and minor courts may not employ.

V. SOCIAL TREATMENT

(a) Probation Supervision and Adjustment

The treatment given by probation officers to delinquent and incorrigible children on probation, or to dependent and neglected children under supervisory care is negative in character. The probation task, as the officers appear to under-

stand it, is to see that it does not become necessary to bring the child back into court again.

METHODS OF SUPERVISION

What is true of the preparation of cases for court is also true of the preparation and study of cases in order to make a plan for supervision. It is not part of the probation method to do so.

The probation officers maintain contact with the school authorities to see that the child attends school regularly; the child also reports to the probation officer every Saturday morning. He brings school cards properly signed by the teacher as to the week's school attendance. Notices of failure to report are sent to the children by mailing cards. Failure to report is a violation of probation. Reporting with school cards is the most important element of probation supervision.

If a child is placed on probation to make restitution for stolen property or reparation for damaged property, he makes it directly to the prosecutor, and reports to the officer concerning it. No entries are made on the social records concerning supervision.

HOME VISITS FOR SUPERVISION

Home visits are seldom made for supervision. The court feels that home visiting may do an injury to the child's reputation in the neighborhood or with his associates. One of the officers stated she made home visits whenever she had to make a new investigation in the vicinity in which a child on probation lived. Visits were also made when a child failed to report. Persistent truants were visited. Home visits were made to children for supervision when truant officers or social workers also were interested and desired the probation officer to supervise their conduct.

Failure to visit a child in his home prevents the probation officer from making a friendly contact with him. The only contacts are official ones. The whole object of probation is usually considered to be that of adjustment of the child to family, school and community life. This adjustment cannot be made when the probation officer is not familiar with the child's environment and problems. This system of supervision through office and formal contacts is a holdover from the probation methods developed in the past.

In progressive juvenile courts, probation officers feel that

it is necessary to make the first contact with the child in his home and to make weekly visits to children when they are first placed on probation, gradually lengthening the intervals between the visits until supervision is no longer necessary; then discharge from probation is recommended. In the Dauphin County Court, the rule is a weekly contact for the first three months, followed by monthly contacts. Probation officers also find it important to keep in touch with the child's parents, teachers, and those who guide the lives of their probationers. They make recreational and social contacts for the child, as part of the plan of rehabilitation. The advice of physicians, psychologists, clergymen and co-operating social workers is used to develop plans for re-adjustment.

UNOFFICIAL CASES

In many courts probation officers deal with, dispose of, and even follow-up many children's cases "unofficially." Children whose cases need the attention of the authorities because of bad conduct at home, or in the community, or because of mild delinquencies are dealt with in this way. They are brought to the probation officers and not to the police. It prevents children from having needless records of court and police dispositions against them, and saves them from unnecessary court experience. Repeated court and police experiences are, in themselves, bad for children. Some become hardened and blasé about the seriousness and dignity of court actions, others are keenly humiliated by police processes.

A number of judges have developed the practice of not bringing children before them except for matters that cannot be settled without recourse to court hearings. Trivial offenses, minor cases of malicious mischief, petty stealings involving limited culpability and trifling amounts, unruliness, etc., are dealt with by the probation officers, provided the prosecutors, citizens or parents, etc., are willing to make an adjustment. The probation officers reach an agreement with them which is approved by the court. Often prosecutors and parents bring charges against children which they may wish to withdraw after discussing the matter with a probation officer. Sometimes the probation officers follow up cases in an informal and friendly way when the children need it.

In Lackawanna County the probation officers make few unofficial dispositions of cases. They may sometimes turn down complaints presented to them but this is very rare. This was

done to a greater extent under the previous chief probation officer, but unofficial disposition seems to have been overused at that time. Nor was it based on proper investigation or study of the child's needs. At present the emphasis is in the other direction. The probation staff deals altogether with a child after official action is taken by the court. Much of the judge's time would be saved and fewer children would be disposed of unnecessarily by the police, if this system, restrained within bounds determined by the court, were developed, based on good case work and proper investigation.

This system of unofficial work under the general supervision of the court should not be confused with the present policy, whereby occasionally probation officers release old offenders from detention. The handling of unofficial cases is concerned with the adjustment of difficulties by the probation officers; temporary detention may or may not be involved, as the case may be.

(b) Caseload

The caseload of the probation officers averages, according to the number of cases in 1927, about 22 investigations per month of court cases. Probation officers say they have thirty to forty per month in the winter time and twenty to thirty per month in the summer time. This caseload of investigations is higher than that recommended by a leading chief probation officer. He feels the staff officer cannot properly investigate and make studies of more than twelve new cases per month.

Miss Davis stated she had sixty children under supervision at the time of the interview with her, and Miss Rinsland gave the number she had under supervision as 78.

The supervisory caseload is also high, according to the Juvenile Court Standards, published by the United States Department of Labor Children's Bureau, 1923. This report states, "Not more than fifty children should be under the supervision of one probation officer at any one time. The probation officer handling girls should be assigned a smaller number."

The probation officers state the staff is too small to keep in touch with all the children through home supervision as well as office supervision. The caseload standard suggested by the Children's Bureau presupposes much more intensive work than the present probation staff does. This intensive work of investigation and home supervision is, however, essential to do good case work.

(c) Institutional Care

The first function of the probation department in reference to these institutions is to take the children to them. The probation officers take the children to them and the sheriff, however, takes boys to Glen Mills.

The institutions which received the greatest number of children, both dependent and delinquent, were: St. Michael's Industrial School 60; Philadelphia Protectory 42; St. Joseph's Foundling Home 22; Kis-Lyn 16; St. Patrick's Orphanage 11; Glen Mills 10; Sleighton Farm 7.

Two of these institutions were visited during the study, namely, Kis-Lyn and St. Michael's Industrial School.

Kis-Lyn is a Luzerne County institution, cottage system. The intake policy is largely dependent on the Superintendent, Mr. Charles F. Johnson, who has been with the institution for many years and assisted in its establishment; he was formerly secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Wilkes-Barre. This institution receives neglected and delinquent children, and although some effort is made to keep the two apart, the lines of segregation are not well marked. The stress of this institution is laid on agricultural work, which seems to be of an excellent character.

St. Michael's Industrial School is a Catholic institution of a congregate type. The managing director, who was an engineer before entering the priesthood, has developed industrial work of an extensive character at the institution. Sister Inviolata, the Mother Superior, is very much interested in children.

The supervision of both these institutions seems to be complete. The basis of selection for commitment to these institutions does not seem very clear. It is evident there is no particular thought of the suitability of the institution for the child. The question of religion, judgment of the court and the preference of the family, seem to be balanced one against the other.

The probation officer gives the institutions such information as they have; this, as has already been noted, is rather limited. The institutions have no intake policy determined by their consideration of the problem of the child, whom they are admitting. However, there is a movement on foot on the part of the institutions of the Catholic Diocese, including Lackawanna County, to develop a case work policy of admission, which ought to be of the greatest value to the juvenile court. It will help to fit the institution to the child.

VI. HOUSE OF DETENTION

(a) Territory, Management, Equipment, Practices

LEGISLATION

Pennsylvania statutes forbid the detention of children pending hearing in county jails or places where adult criminals are detained. The county authorities operate a public detention home in the city of Scranton. This institution was established under legislation, which states "that it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to provide rooms or houses of detention for children under sixteen years of age in custody awaiting trial or hearing in the courts of the county." (Act of July 21, 1913, P. L. 870, Section 1).

TERRITORY COVERED, ETC.

The detention house is available for the entire county, although the majority of the children come from the city of Scranton and its environs. No study was made as to whether or not police lock-ups are used for detention in other parts of the county. The magistrates and chief of police of Carbondale, the next largest town of the county, advised that they do not detain children locally.

MANAGEMENT

In Scranton, under the Act of May 17, 1921, P. L. 840, applying to counties of third class, the management of the house of detention is under a board comprised of the county commissioners, sheriff and controller of the county. They appoint the superintendent and staff.

SUPERINTENDENCE

The superintendent is in general charge; his wife is the matron. Neither of them have had experience in the institutional field or in the care of children. The superintendent and his wife seem kindly folks but are evidently not familiar with the care of children in institutions. The superintendent is also parole officer for the Catholic Protectory of Philadelphia.

BUILDINGS

Lackawanna is one of the few up-state Pennsylvania counties that has an adequate house of detention. The building is solidly built and commodious. It was formerly the private residence of a well-to-do citizen and has been adapted to its present use with very few changes.

SEGREGATION OF CHILDREN

The boys and girls are segregated. During the day the girls have the use of the entire house, while the boys are locked up in a basement room. There is no social room or day room properly equipped for the children. There are usually very few girls in the home. At the time of the visit there were no girls and five boys. The house is not adapted to segregate the different types of children. Dependent children cannot be segregated adequately from delinquent children.

DORMITORIES

The house has a dormitory capacity of twenty-seven. According to present arrangements of dormitory space, 19 boys can be accommodated; there is one dormitory with a capacity of seven and three dormitories with a capacity of four each. There are two dormitories for girls; one can accommodate five girls, the other three. Very small girls sleep in the maids' room. The windows are screened and painted with opaque paint. The children have pails in their rooms for toilet purposes.

STUDY AND OBSERVATION

Facilities for study and observation of children are lacking. The physician is the county coroner, already mentioned; his function regarding house of detention children does not go beyond general medical advice. The authorities seem to miss the opportunity to provide facilities for the proper observation of children by medical and mental experts. The time in detention would make this possible and through it a useful service could be performed for the court. In the Philadelphia House of Detention there are clinics for medical and mental tests and physical examination of children detained.

SCHOOL WORK

There is no specialized school work for children. They simply lose time from school during detention. Modern houses of detention use specialized school work in order to help train the child and also to observe the child's school or mental response. This would be an important service in Scranton where the house of detention admits so many children who are truants or who have school difficulties. In Philadelphia the Board of Education supplies the school teachers and the classroom work is made part of the Public School System. But the psychologist attached to the house of detention and working in co-operation

with the teachers is employed by the Board of the institution itself.

SUPERVISION

The supervision of the boys is in the care of the superintendent, while that of the girls is in care of his wife. The House of Detention is conducted like a jail. The children are well treated, but there is not any supervision of social value for these children. The girls help in the house if they are able; the boys are locked up in the game room during the day. This system is used in place of supervision. At night the boys undress in the hall, leaving their clothes outside their rooms. They are then locked in. The girls undress in their rooms and are also locked in.

DINING ARRANGEMENTS

The boys eat in the dining room, which has a table accommodating ten. There are wooden benches. The girls eat in the kitchen.

FOOD

The food is not of good institutional quality. The diet is poorly balanced. Milk is not given. The matron stated that the boys will not eat the food which "American" families eat. She tried making stews, etc., but they would not eat them. They prefer frankfurters, bologna, ham, sausage, and such food as they are used to at home. This is not borne out by the experiences of institutions visited in the county and to which the same type of children were sent. These institutions supply a balanced and wholesome diet and have no trouble with the boys concerning it.

RECREATION

Recreation is "nil." The boys have a few battered games in the room in which they stay during the day. There is a large yard with an eight foot wire fence. The yard has not been used for sometime because there were a few runaways. It would seem that this is due to arrangements for guarding the yard. It could be more adequately equipped to guard against escapes. A screened alley-way connecting with the rear door of the house would help solve the problem. Proper supervision would also be a necessary element.

Those having recreational activities in their charge in the City of Scranton and therefore familiar with play problems should make a study of this situation, if the judge so desires. A plan for better recreation and proper use of the yard could be worked out, based on competent advice. A volunteer recrea-

tional supervisor might also be found to take charge of play and leisure time activities of the children on certain days or at certain times during the day.

(b) Admission and Discharge Policy, Length of Detention

ADMISSION POLICY

There is no organized admission policy. It has become a routine practice for delinquent children or children in trouble to be taken to the House of Detention. At one time it was customary to bring all children to the House of Detention, lost children, dependent, neglected or incorrigible children, and sometimes even adults. The use of the House of Detention for children other than delinquents has been reduced but neglected and dependent children are still brought to the House of Detention. This seems in apparent conflict with the spirit of the Act of April 23, 1903, which states "that commitment of dependent or neglected children should not be made to the same institution where delinquent children are kept."

One boy seen at the House of Detention at the time of the study was brought there for "hopping a freight"—illegal car riding—and was there quite a few days without his family knowing his whereabouts.

Neglected and dependent children come in on petition or on complaint. Children held for juvenile court and for aldermen's and justice of the peace hearings, as well as those held for police action, are brought here unless they can give bail.

The court does not control the admission policy of the House of Detention as has been indicated already in the exposition of processes prior to judicial action (pp. 24-25) and in the analyses made of intake (pp. 19-20).

There were 764 admissions of 653 children to the House of Detention in 1927; they came from or were made through the following sources: juvenile court directly 45, probation officers 80, individuals or family 31, keeper of House of Detention 2, magistrates, police or other officials 587, Salvation Army 1, truant officers 2. Among those brought in, there were 532 admissions of delinquent and incorrigible children; 82 admissions of neglected and dependent children; and 16 admissions not classified on the house of detention docket. (See Table 9).

Both boys and girls are brought to the detention house by police officers, in uniform, or by constables. They are also brought in patrol wagons at times. This is considered bad prac-

tice. It is forbidden in Philadelphia and is not customary in most cities.

DISCHARGE POLICY

The policy concerning discharges from the House of Detention is only defined as far as the children disposed of by the court is concerned. Dispositions were entered for these 347 "so-called court cases." No record was kept in the House of Detention docket for 1927 of the manner of release of the other 306 boys and girls included in the police cases and children heard in juvenile court before the year 1927 only; they were bulked together and called "house cases." For these cases information was not available as to the manner of releases in 1927.¹ To sum up, we know that 347, or 53 per cent of the 653 children admitted to the House of Detention were disposed of by the juvenile court; 306 children, or 43 per cent, were released in some other manner, by the police, magistrate, probation department, etc.

LENGTH OF CARE IN DETENTION

The effect of unorganized admission and discharge policies was apparent in a special study which was made of the length of care in detention.

The children remain in the House of Detention until disposition is made of their cases by the juvenile court, or until action is taken by the aldermen or justices of the peace who have the right to dismiss cases. Children are also held until the police department or constable removes them, or until relatives, parents, friends, etc., take them home; if bail is furnished, release is, of course, also permitted. Children are also sent home occasionally by the probation officer before hearing, after consultation with the judge.

The most frequent period of detention was one day (275 admissions); the next most frequent periods were: two days (84 admissions), three days (49 admissions), four days (43 admissions), etc. Five hundred fifty-six of the 764 admissions were for 1 to 9 days. This was the modal or most frequent figure of the entire number and also of all three groups. (See Tables 10, 12, 14). It is interesting to note that the modal or most frequent period of detention was the same for the different types of children's cases, dependent, neglected, incor-

¹Judge Leach has since altered the method of making entries in the House of Detention docket so that notations are now made covering the manner of release in each case.

rigible, delinquent, etc. Length of detention does not seem to have had anything to do with the problem involved.

The 653 children represented 764 admissions; therefore, some of the children were in the Detention House a number of times. Eighty-six of these were in more than once; 60 were in twice; 21 were in three times; five were in four times. The total number of days of care was 6,057 for all of the children. Children held for juvenile court received 4,753 days of care, and averaged 13 days stay each before release. Children held for or by the police, magistrates, etc., received 665 days of care and averaged three days stay each. The children who were detained, but were not brought to juvenile court in 1927, received 639 days of care and averaged five days stay each. Of the children held for juvenile court, 49 per cent were held more than one week; of those held by the police, 12 per cent were held more than one week; and of the old juvenile court cases detained but not heard by the judge in 1927, 20 per cent were held more than one week. (See Table 12). Fifty-nine children were held from 20 to 59 days each. Four were held from 60 to 230 days each. (See Table 13).

The fact that so many children were held for long periods was due to the infrequency of hearings and the continuing of cases from week to week, and also to the tendency to keep children in the House of Detention after disposition was made. This condition of affairs has been rectified by Judge Leach who had held hearings regularly, and also has ruled that children must be taken out of the House of Detention immediately after hearing and disposition, and returned home or sent to the institutions to which they were committed.

The House of Detention is still overused because of reasons beyond the court's control. The juvenile court, the responsible agency most concerned with children's problems, cannot control the length of stay of children because it is not in full control of admission and release of children, as it should be, in order to keep down overuse. Despite all the juvenile court's efforts, needless detention and detention that is unnecessarily extended will continue as long as the minor courts, the police and other officials continue to use the house as a convenience. This situation needs rectification. In recommendations concerning juvenile court standards, made by a committee of judges and experts in this field and published by the Federal Children's Bureau, it was considered essential that "the juvenile court, if not actually operating the detention house, should control its policies and the

admission and release of children.”¹ The juvenile court is the logical agency for the exercise of such supervision. It is essential to court administration and is to the best interests of the child.

A change in policy, with the stressing of the following features, it is believed would enable the court to control the admissions and discharges in the House of Detention and to develop a sound detention program.

(1) Admissions and discharges by the probation department working in co-operation with the superintendent and under the general direction of the judges of the juvenile court.

(2) Permitting probation department to allow children to remain at home pending hearing, when the court approves; the question of bail to be decided by the court altogether.

It is preferable that children should be referred to juvenile court by petition but when it is necessary for a justice of the peace or alderman to make a commitment, it should not be made to the keeper of the House of Detention, but to the juvenile court itself, or to the chief probation officer, so that children may be detained or remain at home according to the best judgment of the court.

It would be helpful if the county officials, in charge of the House of Detention, had an advisory committee of citizens composed of women as well as men to assist them in its management.

VII. RELATIONSHIP OF THE COURT AND CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

(a) Public Schools

The truant officers bring children to court after the parents' and other efforts with the children have failed. When these efforts do not succeed they bring the parents before a justice of the peace or alderman; if truancy still continues, they bring the child to juvenile court by filing an information before one of the minor courts. Sometimes the truant officer will ask the probation officer to talk to the child before they take action. If the child has been placed on probation with "school cards" for truancy, there seems to be no clear cut line of division between supervision by the truant officer and supervision by the probation officer. The truant officers state that one of the probation officers sends in lists of children not reporting, while the other probation officer does not. Some of the truant officers

¹Juvenile Court Standards, published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, 1923. Bureau Publication No. 21.

do follow-up work with the truants, others leave it to the probation officers.

The policy of some of the truant officers is to file an information in order that the child might be detained for a short period, since they believe such detention salutary. If the child promises to make good, they have his case dismissed by a justice of the peace or alderman. This stops juvenile court action.

The truancy department conforms to the type generally found in cities of this size. Truant officers are not selected by reason of their qualifications as teachers or social workers. There is no social service department in the schools, such as there is in some cities. Visiting teachers have been urged in order to get a more intelligent method of dealing with the problem of school difficulties and delinquencies and of the relationship between the school and home.

Since this study was made, one teacher in the North Scranton Junior High School has been assigned two hours of work per day to school counselling including home visiting when necessary. There has been a change in the office of Superintendent of Schools.

(b) Big Brother Organization

Most of the new boys dealt with by the Big Brother Organization were below the Juvenile Court age; five were under ten years of age and 94 were between the ages of ten and sixteen. Forty per cent of the new cases of the Big Brother Organization during the year were court cases. Considering the new and old cases, thirty per cent were also court cases. In addition, the association dealt with cases of boys returned from institutions and arrested during the year 1927; these constitute ten per cent of the total volume of new and old cases.

The Big Brother Organization is very active in recreational and community enterprises for the benefit of boys. Boys turned over to them by the court are left entirely in their charge. Seventeen boys were sent by the judge or the probation officer to the Big Brothers during the year.

(c) Big Sister Organization

This organization receives very few girls' cases from the court. They are ready, however, to receive cases and take complete charge when girls are turned over to them.

There were 25 girls having juvenile court contact but very few of these were referred by the juvenile court to the Big

Sister Organization. They were known to the Big Sisters through other sources.

(d) Mental Health Clinic

The court makes very little use of the Mental Health Clinic. This Clinic is conducted by Dr. Rutherford of the County Home at Hillside, and meets once a month.

There was a record of only five children known to the juvenile court examined by the Mental Health Clinic during the year 1927. One was sent to the Industrial Home for Women, at Muncy; one was recommended for Pennhurst and Laurelton; another was referred for the determination of mental age before admission to Sleighton Farm. Of the two boys, one was sent to St. Michael's Industrial School, after having been referred for examination by the Cathedral Welfare Service, and the other was recommended for Pennhurst upon application to the clinic by the mother.

There was no record of diagnoses by the Mental Health Clinic for the social guidance of children given non-institutional care.

(e) Case Work Agencies

The case work agencies facilitate co-operation and avoid duplication through the use of the Social Service Exchange, as a clearing house. In the year 1927, the juvenile court made only six inquiries. All the cases analyzed in this study were cleared through the Social Service Exchange in order to determine how many juvenile court cases were known to the other agencies and to what extent the work of the juvenile court might have been facilitated by co-operation with these agencies.

Five hundred thirteen juvenile court cases were known to 188 different children's agencies. There were 180 registrations by family societies; 97 registrations by health agencies; 36 registrations by mental health agencies. This shows approximately one out of every three of the families of the juvenile court cases were known to some family agency; one out of every three families of the juvenile court cases were known to some agency dealing with children; one out of every five of the families of the children were known to some health organization, hospital, etc.,¹ and finally, one out of every 12 of the families of these juveniles had had dealings with the Mental Health Clinic or a

¹ For a special study of the clearances of health and mental cases see table 21.

mental or neurological clinic of one of the hospitals. (See Table 19).

When we compare this with the large percentage of "broken" and inadequate homes, already discussed in this report, we realize how advantageous it is, not only for the court to clear through the Social Service Exchange in order to have adequate information concerning the problems of the children, but also in order to co-operate with the agency dealing with the same problem in each case. At present this co-operation is lacking.

VIII. THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY

The contacts of the court with the community are through the juvenile court judge, who is interested in the organization of the court machinery so that co-operation will be established with the social forces of the community. The social forces of the community are many and varied, and include a welfare federation, with which are allied many of the major social agencies of the county. The attitude of the court and welfare federation may be gauged by the fact that they have jointly asked for this study, which was originally suggested by the Big Brother Organization.

The work of the probation department itself is not well organized and the work of the officers, judged by progressive modern standards, cannot be said to be social case work. But with all the co-operation which is possible in the county, it should not be a difficult matter to build up the social work of the department. It can then assume effective leadership in the task of handling children needing guidance or protection.

Probation work can never rise higher than the level of the other social work in the county. For an adequate community program, all the resources of the county should be co-ordinated and pooled by co-operation between the welfare federation, the court and the various religious groups which are so deeply interested in child welfare. In addition, new agencies not at present in existence are needed, particularly in the field of work with children in their own homes. If a community program is developed for the treatment of conduct and protective problems of children, it must have its roots in family life as well as in community life. The juvenile court is particularly fitted to be a center for the development of such a program, but it needs the co-operation of the entire community.

SECTION D

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Act of 1903 confers upon the juvenile court "full and exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings affecting the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children, under the age of sixteen years; and for the purpose of this act the words 'dependent child' and 'neglected child' shall mean any child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship."¹

This combined definition of "dependent and neglected child" seems never to have been specifically untangled by the Courts.² The present Judge of the Lackawanna County Juvenile Court states that this court uses the phrase "dependent-and-neglected-child" as a single descriptive term rather than as two separate categories. That this practice has not been rigidly adhered to in the past is evidenced by the fact that the analysis of causes for the bringing of children to the court during 1927 reveals that some children are classified on the court records as dependent, others as neglected, and still others as dependent and neglected.

It should be noted that the best thought today in regard to child welfare problems does not favor the possession of jurisdiction over dependent children by juvenile courts, except where questions of custody are involved.³ The Children's Commission of Pennsylvania, in its report to the General Assembly of 1927, sums up the case against the exercise of this jurisdiction by the juvenile court. "Of these four kinds of powers of the juvenile court," says the report, "your commission regards that which turns the juvenile court into a general child-caring agency as an obstacle to its proper growth and functioning When there is no question of disputed custody or the enforcement of parental responsibility, arrangements for the care of a child usually require no exercise of any judicial power. Yet as the jurisdic-

¹ Act of April 23, 1903. P. L. 274.

² Legal foundations of the jurisdiction, powers, organization, and procedure of the courts of Pennsylvania in their handling of cases of juvenile offenders and of dependent and neglected children, p. 86-91. Children's Commission of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1926; 177 p.

³ Juvenile Court Standards, p. 1-2. U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, 1923; 10 p.

tion of the juvenile court of Pennsylvania is at present interpreted, it is considered a proper activity for the court simply to determine by hearing or investigation that a child is in whole or in part a charge on the public, and then to order that its support shall be paid by the county commissioners. In the exercise of the juvenile court's jurisdiction in dependency cases, activities duplicating those of the poor directors, of the Mothers' Assistance Fund Trustees, and of the public subsidy of private child-caring agencies have been carried on. Your Commission regards the use of the court's jurisdiction in dependency cases as an element of confusion in the development of a direct and understandable plan for meeting these problems in the community and it recommends, therefore, the removal of the function of child care from the juvenile court's jurisdiction." ¹

A bill was introduced in the 1927 legislature to give effect to this recommendation of the Commission, but the bill was not enacted into law.

Any change in the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is, of course, dependent upon legislation and is beyond the control of the local juvenile court. Nevertheless, it has seemed worth while to point out what is the drift in social thinking in regard to this problem, and to suggest that it may be hoped that ultimately the juvenile court will be relieved of the administrative functions which it now exercises in the cases of dependent children which involve no questions of custody. In the meantime, it would seem desirable that the care of dependent children should be assumed by other agencies than the court, whenever possible. In Delaware County, for example, the juvenile court has established the practice of turning over all such cases to the Poor Board, whenever these cases do not involve custody.

Of the 513 children who passed through the juvenile court in 1927, 126 or about 25 per cent were classified as dependent and/or neglected. Thirty-eight of these children were recorded as dependent, 35 as dependent and neglected, and 53 as neglected. Of these 126 children, 52 were boys and 74 were girls.

The usual course of procedure in the handling of a dependency or neglect case by the court is as follows:

1. The case arises upon a petition to the court by a citizen, resident of the county, setting forth that the child is dependent

¹ Report to the General Assembly meeting in 1927 of the Commission appointed to Study and Revise the Statutes of Pennsylvania relating to Children, p. 30-31. Philadelphia, 1927; 61 p.

and/or neglected. The petition may be made by a neighbor, a social worker, a parent, or some other person. The petition may be filed directly with the juvenile court, at the office of the probation officers. In practice it is sometimes filed before a magistrate, and is turned over by the magistrate to the juvenile court.

2. Unless it is considered that the child can properly be kept, pending hearing, in the home where he is at the time the petition is filed, he is taken to the House of Detention.

An example of the actual procedure is found in a dependency and neglect case which arose in the fall of 1926. Three children were involved: two girls, 13 and 6, and a boy, 11. The record says: "City police arrested Mrs. Blank, took children out of bed. They cannot tell what their mother was arrested for." The record then states that the children were taken by the police to the House of Detention "for safe keeping."¹

If the child is placed in the House of Detention he is subject to the same conditions there as the children who are brought in on petitions alleging delinquency. There is no definite provision for the segregation of dependent and neglected children on the one hand and delinquent children on the other; though, according to the statement of the matron of the House of Detention, some informal segregation is sometimes carried out, during the day.

Juvenile court hearings are held once a week, on Friday afternoons. If the child is brought to the House of Detention on Wednesday or Thursday, too late for his case to be prepared for a hearing that week, he may have to remain in the House of Detention eight or nine days before the hearing.

3. At the hearing the child, the probation officer, and other persons concerned in the case come into the juvenile court. An informal hearing is conducted by the judge, who then makes his finding. If he finds that the child is dependent and neglected and is in need of the care and protection of the court, he commits the child to a person or organization for care.

4. The judge states that the court ordinarily has only two alternatives in the treatment of a dependent and neglected child. These are: (1) to commit the child to a relative, if one can be found who is able and willing to take the child; and (2) to commit the child to an institution for dependent children, and issue an order on the County Commissioners for them to pay the

¹ Record 3532.

board of the child at the institution. There is no child caring agency in Lackawanna County which places children in foster family homes, so this type of treatment is not open to the court.

The judge states that he never places the child with a relative and makes an order on the County Commissioners for its support. He feels that whether or not this practice might be held legal it is wholly inexpedient because of its liability to political abuse.

The judge hopes to be able to bring about one change in practice in the near future: namely that when children are committed to an institution, the order for their support shall be placed upon the proper Poor Board instead of upon the County Commissioners. This change seems desirable. It would make for centralization of public poor relief funds, by eliminating the County Commissioners as a disbursing agency; and it would supply the poor relief officials with a definite incentive for keeping down to a minimum the number of dependent children thus maintained, since the money would come from funds administered by them.

It is apparent that there are two chief drawbacks to successful or effective work with dependent and neglected children by the court.

The first of these is a lack of sound social case work procedure. This is of course true of the dependency and neglect cases as it is of the delinquency cases, in which connection the matter has already been discussed. The outstanding fact is that the type of investigation made by the probation officers does not give a picture of the child and his problems which is adequate as a basis for individualized and constructive treatment. In addition, there is a lack of use by the probation officers of methods of treatment and supervision which are needed in many cases where the child is returned to its own family or placed with a relative or otherwise disposed of without being committed to an institution.

The second major difficulty is the lack of any child placing agency in Lackawanna County. On the one hand the court lacks facilities in its own staff for doing family case work with families in which dependent and neglected children may be living; on the other hand, there is no private or public agency to which the court can turn for the placement of children in private family homes. The result is that, over and over, the court must commit the dependent and neglected child to an institution.

Without entering upon any discussion of the relative merits of foster family care and institutional care for certain types of cases, we may nevertheless say with assurance that, judged by all that we know today about child welfare, the indiscriminate and wholesale placing of dependent and neglected children in institutions is bad social work and is most undesirable from the standpoint of both the children and the community.

Now the juvenile court is, of course, not responsible in any sense for the lack of a child placing agency in the county. But the situation does bring out very vividly the inter-relationship of the various welfare forces of a county and a community. Here is the juvenile court blocked from doing part of its job properly because of the lack of one important child welfare resource that is needed for grappling with the problems of dependent and neglected children within Lackawanna County.

While there is probably nothing that the court can do, directly and officially, to bring about the organization of a child placing society, yet we deem it proper to point out this lack and to urge that it be brought to the attention of the leaders in welfare work in Lackawanna County. Scranton has gone far beyond most of the cities of Pennsylvania in its attainment of community welfare organization, and the development of the services of its community chest and council of social agencies. The Council of Social Agencies of the Community Welfare Association of Scranton and Dunmore is the logical body to consider this problem of the lack of a child placing society and, acting jointly with the Community Chest, to plan some action looking toward the establishment of this greatly needed service.

Summarizing our recommendations in regard to the handling of dependent and neglected children, we would suggest:

1. That the spirit, methods, and technique of modern social case work be applied to the handling of dependent and neglected children by the juvenile court.
2. That every effort should be made to keep dependent and neglected children out of the Detention Home; and that when they are detained in the Home, they should be segregated from children brought in as delinquents.
3. That the Community Welfare Association of Scranton and Dunmore seek to bring about the organization of a child placing society for Lackawanna County; and that the juvenile court co-operate with such an attempt in any way possible.

SECTION E

SOCIAL CASE WORK AND THE COURT

Social case work, "like all forms of social work, should be an attempt to help people lead normal lives We may set up as the irreducible minimum of elements in normal life these five: health, education, employment, recreation, and spiritual development."¹

Social case work may be more formally defined as "an attempt by persistent, understanding, sympathetic help on the part of one person to aid another in securing some definite improvement in his adjustment to life."²

In the practice of social case work by those welfare organizations which give the most effective case work service, several processes may be discerned. These would include at least the following.

1. *Understanding of the problem.* This implies securing the pertinent facts through patient inquiry and investigation; weighing the "evidence" or social data presented; and making a "social diagnosis" of the situation and formulating a plan of treatment in the light of all the facts.

2. *Interpretation.* The facts and their significance must be interpreted to the persons concerned—not only to the "client," the person whom the agency is seeking to help, but often to others who stand in close relationship to him—parents, teachers, employers, and others.

3. *Re-education.* This is the process of helping the client to build up new attitudes which will result in new actions or "behavior patterns."

4. *Focusing of resources upon the problem.* Part of the skill of the social case worker is in mobilizing and focusing resources upon this particular problem. Some resources are found in the organized social work of the community—for example, the service of a hospital or a mental health clinic, or the possibilities of wholesome recreation through a playground or Boy Scout

¹ Porter R. Lee—Treatment. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1910; 16 pages.

² Adapted from an editorial in *The Family*, May, 1920.

troop. Other resources are present in the personal qualities and interests of the client himself and his associates.

5. *The achievement of teamwork between the client and the case worker.* No one can successfully do social case work for another; one can only do case work *with* another.

Social case work is the basis of successful probation service in juvenile courts. This doctrine is proclaimed in no uncertain terms in the Juvenile Court Standards, drawn up by a Committee appointed by the United States Children's Bureau and including in its membership Judge Hoffman of Cincinnati, Judge Hulbert of Detroit, and Judge Cabot of Boston.¹ In these Standards it is said:

IV. STUDY OF THE CASE

1. Social investigation should be made in every case, and should be set in motion at the moment of the court's earliest knowledge of the case.

2. The minimum essentials of adequate study of a case of delinquency are: Study of the child himself, including a physical and a mental examination and study of his behavior, developmental history, school career, and religious background; study of his environment, including his family and home conditions; an estimate of the essential causal factors responsible for his behavior; and in the light of this estimate, recommendations for treatment.

3. Psychiatric and psychological study of the child should be made at least in all cases in which the social investigation raises a question of special need for study and should be made before decision concerning treatment, but only by a clinic or examiner properly qualified for such work.

4. The physical examination should be thorough, and all the community facilities for diagnosis and treatment should be utilized

VII. PROBATION AND SUPERVISION

8. A definite plan for constructive work, even though it be tentative, should be made and recorded in each case and should be checked up at least monthly in conference with the chief probation officer or other supervisor.

12. Except in rare cases, home visits at least once every two weeks are essential to effective supervision, knowledge of the assets and liabilities of the family, and correction of unfavorable conditions.

14. Reconstructive work with the family should be undertaken whenever necessary, either by the probation officer himself or in co-operation with other social agencies. Whenever other agencies can meet particular needs their services should be enlisted. In cases in which two or more agencies are concerned with the same family frequent conferences are necessary for good team work.

15. Special detailed school reports for each child on probation are advisable. The educational authorities should be requested to co-operate through weekly reports, frequent conferences, and other means; but care should be taken to preserve harmony, faith, and good will between the teacher and pupil, the probationer and probation officer.

16. The probation officer should assist and guide children of working age in the choice of a vocation.

¹ Juvenile Court Standards. U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, 1923; 10 pages.

As has already been indicated in the study of the processes of the Lackawanna County Juvenile Court, there is no escaping the fact that at present the court does not do effective social case work. There is no adequate investigation or gathering of facts as a basis of understanding the child and his problems; since the facts are not fully known, there is no real social diagnosis or carefully thought out, constructive, far-reaching plan of treatment. These statements are not criticisms of individuals; they are plain presentments of fact. Some of the practices of the probation officers are the result of long established customs; others result from definite policies laid down by different judges of the court. Probably none of these methods of work represents dereliction in assigned duties.

But however that may be, it would seem that a recognition of the present status of the court's probation work and the conscious adoption of a policy of developing a sound grade of social case work would be essential to any far-reaching improvements in the court's performance of its functions in the community.

While space does not permit further extended discussion of the nature of social case work and its relation to juvenile court procedure, an illustration from the case work of one of the leading juvenile courts of the country may be illuminating and suggestive. The case record from which this illustration is taken was secured for purposes of study through the courtesy of the National Probation Association.

Michael, 13 years old, was complained of for breaking and entering in night-time and larceny; later, for trespassing and for unlawful appropriation of auto.

The record, which is quite full, indicates a careful study of the boy and his problems. The boy received a careful physical examination, followed by needed treatments, so as to put him into excellent physical condition.

The report of the child guidance agency is of particular interest. It is, indeed, so revealing that one can imagine that a juvenile court judge who had once had the opportunity to make use of such a tool would be unwilling ever to dispense with it in handling any serious problem of juvenile delinquency. This report from the child guidance agency covers about two and a half double-spaced typewritten pages and covers the following topics:

Physical condition of boy.

Mental condition.

Delinquencies—history.

Background: heredity, brothers and sisters, developmental, home conditions, habits.

Direct causation (of present delinquency).

Outlook.

The section dealing with "direct causation" is especially enlightening. It mentions: (1) Early unfortunate sex experiences and knowledge. (2) Bad companions. (3) Excessive street life. (4) Poor home interests and

management, on account of illness of the parents and presence in the family of a mentally ill grandparent. Children constantly told to leave the home for the sake of quiet. (5) Poor parental control. (6) Boy's own mental attitude, particularly through familiarity with delinquency, leading him to be fearless of consequences.

This analysis and diagnosis is not an end in itself; it is merely a means to a prognosis and the formulation of a plan for treatment. The section on "Outlook" says:

"In many ways this is a very nice boy, but he is developing an anti-social attitude that is very dangerous. Boy is so sophisticated that he evidently doesn't take well to the idea of settlement recreation and the like. We have found out a good deal by our exploration, but a great deal would have to be done in the way of re-education, boy has developed such definite interests along bad lines. Further exploration would be desirable, but present loyalties toward his group are evidently standing in the way. But the boy has told us enough to warrant a thorough investigation of the neighborhood situation being made—the meeting place of the group and the other boys involved.

"We are very skeptical about the boy succeeding at home, and the Mother would welcome his being placed out. It would have to be very good placing, with sufficient interests to counteract all that this boy has already. He is a strong, manly boy, who evidently wants to get the best of his habits—he assures us of this. But his ideas of getting by with as much as he can, and his relations to the police, are most unfortunate. He needs different type of people to admire. We find we can talk seriously to this boy with some show of response on his part, but of course this is not going to last when he gets back among his old group."

The boy was at first put on probation and ordered to make restitution to the amount of \$15. The probation officer kept in fairly close touch with him, and also tried to connect him up with an institutional church and neighborhood center having various recreational facilities.

Later the boy was brought in for another offense. This time, on the recommendation of the child guidance agency, and with the co-operation of an interested worker from another settlement, Michael was placed in a carefully selected foster family home in the country, the probation officer continuing to supervise him.

The new environment and new interests worked wonders. After several months it proved possible to allow the boy to return to his home, where conditions seemed to have improved somewhat. The closing entries of the record describe visits of the probation officer to the home and give an encouraging picture—Michael holding a steady job, attending the institutional church on Sundays and playing basketball there on Wednesday nights. "While the probation officer was talking with the boy he brought in a sweater. This represents the Midgets, a new club which the boy has joined at the Evening High School Center. He paid fifty cents registration and attends there three nights a week." Finally, when the "probation officer urged the boy to be careful in choosing his companions and keeping out of trouble," he received the response, "Michael said he was not going with any of the old gang and was quite sure he would make good."

This is constructive case work by a juvenile court. It requires time and thought and training and skill; but the results are worth all this.

There is no reason why this type of service should not be developed by the Juvenile Court of Lackawanna County.

Along with the raising of the court's own standards of case work should come the development of closer co-operation between the court and the other case working agencies of the county. The study of a number of summaries of cases where

the court and other agencies were concerned, makes it clear that there is a constant need for conference among agencies interested in particular cases, for the clear allocation of responsibilities among the agencies concerned, and for carrying out the decisions jointly agreed upon. The case summaries mentioned above might well be utilized as study material by a group of representatives of the case working agencies, in an effort to analyze impersonally the successes and failures in these cases and to work out principles of action and methods for securing more effective teamwork in the future.

To summarize, we would recommend:

1. That the court develop sound social case work methods in its probation service, both in investigation and supervision.
2. To this end, the court should appoint a chief probation officer who has had thorough training and experience in social case work, preferably in work with problem children; and the court should gradually build up an adequate staff, qualified to give probation service on a sound case work basis.
3. There should be closer co-operation between the court and other case working agencies.

SECTION F.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study of the cases, on an analysis of the methods used and on an examination of the community resources at the command of the court, the following recommendations are presented to the judges for their consideration and also for joint community action on the part of the court and Community Welfare Association, and other private welfare agencies, and joint official action on the part of the judges, county commissioners and the other public officials concerned:

COURT

1. *The Court.*

(a) The juvenile court and its judge should be in control of and determine the policy in the county concerning the official handling of children who are delinquent, incorrigible, dependent and neglected. Responsibility should not be assumed by local magistrates and police.

(b) The court should be in charge of the policy of the house of detention concerning the admission, treatment and discharge of children.

2. *Processes of bringing children into court.*

(a) Processes before hearing should be so organized that the police and magistrates do not handle juvenile cases unnecessarily.

(b) The petition system should be more extensively used for bringing all classes of children into court, including conduct cases involving delinquency and incorrigibility, and protective cases involving dependency and neglect.

(c) When children are brought into court by information or warrant, the probation officer should be notified and a petition filed by the parent, probation officer, prosecutor, or other responsible person.

(d) The ability to pay costs should be investigated by the probation officer and then assessed on the county or the family by the juvenile court depending on the results of the investigation.

3. *Court hearing.*

(a) The court should have adequate reports presented through the probation department giving all necessary data concerning the child, including social information, facts as to home conditions, school record, mental and physical condition of the child when this is necessary.

(b) There should be a waiting room for children, parents, and others summoned or properly attending.

4. *Probation Department.*

(a) The court should develop sound social case work methods in its probation service, both for investigation and supervision.

(b) *Administration.* There should be a chief probation officer in charge of the probation department. He or she should have had thorough training and experience in social case work, preferably with children. It is suggested that the chief probation officer have the following duties:

- I. Supervise the work of the staff.
- II. Assign cases for investigation and supervision.
- III. List children for court.
- IV. Supervise intake and weed out unnecessary cases.
- V. Prepare cases for presentation to the judge with a brief resumé concerning each case, including recommendations based on the probation officer's report.
- VI. Work out a general plan of procedure for adequate investigation and supervision by the probation staff.

(c) *Personnel.*

I. The court should develop an adequate staff qualified to give sound probation services in accordance with case work principles.

II. A man probation officer should be added to the staff to supervise delinquent and incorrigible boys above the age of twelve. If the chief probation officer is a man, he could supervise such boys.

(d) *Duties of probation officers.*

I. Reception service is of vital importance because it marks the child's first point of contact with the court. Full privacy should be assured for reception interviews as well

as other interviews between probation officers and probationers.

II. Making preliminary investigations, securing social data, and also data from physicians, psychologists and psychiatrists if the need is indicated.

III. Making regular supervisory home visits.

IV. Using social agencies for obtaining information for investigation, court hearing, and supervision.

V. Making a plan for each child. This plan should be based upon proper investigation and study in order to make recommendations to the court, and in order also to carry out the best type of social treatment for the child placed on probation.

VI. Keeping proper records of investigations, house visits and reports by probationers.

VII. Making recommendations to the judge or chief probation officer regarding discharge from probation, when a child shows sufficient improvement in conduct.

VIII. Determining the nature of care of children pending hearing and supervising those remaining in their own homes.

IX. Keeping adequate social records with face sheets and history sheets. The present record system could be much simplified by substituting one set of social records and one docket for the various sets now used. Record forms can be obtained from the National Probation Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

X. Making unofficial dispositions of trivial cases, with the approval of the judge in each case, in order to prevent children from needlessly passing through the court or house of detention processes.

5. *Annual Report.* The juvenile court should compile and publish an annual report which should include information concerning the number and types of cases dealt with, methods of work, dispositions, and types of treatment.
6. *Co-operation with Public Officials.* The court should co-operate with justices of the peace, police, aldermen, constables, and other public officials who refer cases, so that probation officers may make prompt investigations and arrange for suitable care of children pending hearing.

7. *Co-operation with Social Agencies.* The probation department should co-operate closely with the various case working agencies in the county. The court should use the Social Service Exchange in every case as a starting point for such co-operation. Following inquiry of the Exchange and investigation by the probation officers, plans should be worked out jointly with agencies interested in the child. Such co-operation will save unnecessary time and effort on the part of the probation staff, and will mean better service for the child. Duplication of effort will be avoided by turning over the cases to the proper agencies, when court action or supervision by the probation officers is not needed.

HOUSE OF DETENTION

1. Admission and discharge should be controlled by the court. Both admission and discharge should be made through the probation department working in co-operation with the superintendent. Magistrates should make commitments to the juvenile court or to the care of the chief probation officer, rather than to the "keeper of the House of Detention," as in the present forms.
2. Length of stay should be determined by the minimum time necessary for investigation and study.
3. Every effort should be made to keep dependent and neglected children out of the House of Detention. In any cases where they must be sent there, they should be segregated from delinquent children.
4. Better supervision should be given the children instead of keeping them locked up.
5. A more balanced diet should be provided.
6. Adequate toilet facilities should be provided for the dormitories, when the children are kept locked up.
7. Recreational facilities should be provided in the house and in the yard. This would mean equipping the play yard for regular use.
8. Clinical facilities should be provided for study and observation of children. This service should be co-ordinated with the specialized school work in the house.

9. Arrangements should be made for specialized school work for children during detention.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

1. *Child Placing Service.*

A private child placing agency should be established in Lackawanna County. The Community Welfare Association might well assume the leadership in developing such a service.

2. *Public Schools.*

The public schools should develop:

(a) A more effective attendance service, stressing the social needs of the child as well as mere school attendance.

(b) Service by visiting teachers to do preventive social case work with children.

3. *Co-operation by Social Agencies.*

There should be close co-operation by all case working agencies with the court.

4. *Child Guidance Service.*

A child guidance clinic or service should be developed, with adequate facilities for medical and psychiatric study. These facilities should be regularly available to the court and social agencies dealing with children.

5. *Recreation.*

Recreational programs should be further developed in the various communities of the county.

6. *Community Child Welfare Program.*

Religious, civic, recreational, and welfare agencies should unite in the working out of a comprehensive child welfare program for Lackawanna County.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR LACKAWANNA COUNTY

- No. 1. Total children brought to juvenile court during 1927.
2. Total dispositions of all children brought to juvenile court during 1927.
3. Disposition of children brought to juvenile court in 1927 classified according to types of cases.
4. Boys brought to juvenile court on charges of delinquency or incorrigibility and disposed of during 1927.
5. Girls brought to juvenile court on charges of delinquency or incorrigibility and disposed of during 1927.
6. Comparison of ages of boys and girls brought to juvenile court on charges of delinquency, dependency, etc., during 1927.
7. Ages of children committed to institutions by the court in 1927 as compared with those not committed—Delinquency Group.
8. Ages of children committed to institutions by the court in 1927 as compared with those not committed—Dependency Group.
9. Total admissions to the Detention House, Scranton, in 1927 classified according to the individual who referred or brought the child to the Home.
10. Children detained in Detention House, Scranton, in 1927, showing length of time detained for each admission.
11. Children detained in Detention House classified according to types of cases, 1927 (Delinquent, neglected, etc.)
12. Maximum, minimum and average detention of children in Detention House, Scranton, during 1927.
13. Children detained in Detention House twenty days or more.
14. Children detained in Detention House showing the most frequent periods for which children were detained.
15. Children in juvenile court two or more times.
16. Children brought to juvenile court two or more times in years previous to 1927 and in 1927, showing order of disposition for delinquent and incorrigible children and dependent and neglected children.
17. Violation of parole and probation.
18. Delinquent children below twelve years of age who were not placed on probation before they were sent to institutions.
19. Social Service Registrations of 1927 juvenile court cases in Lackawanna County.
20. "Broken Homes."
21. Health of juvenile court children and their parents.
22. Residence of children brought to juvenile court during 1927.
23. Comparison of religion and nationality of children committed to institutions by juvenile court and those not committed to institutions: 1927.

Table No. 1

**TOTAL CHILDREN BROUGHT TO JUVENILE COURT,
LACKAWANNA COUNTY, DURING 1927**

	Total	Del.	Inc.	Del. Inc.	Dep.	Dep. Neg.	Neg.	All Other
Total Boys and Girls	513	285	46	29	38	35	53	27 ¹
Boys Total	380	258	33	25	18	20	14	12
Ages 1 to 15 years	375	253	33	25	18	20	14	12
Ages 16 years and over....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls Total	133	27	13	4	20	15	39	15
Ages 1 to 15 years	128	27	11	3	20	15	39	13
Ages 16 years and over ...	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	2

¹ Includes all other reasons for being brought into court, such as witness, further order. It also includes one child who was blind, another crippled, one delinquent-neglected child, and one classed as incorrigible and neglected.

Table No. 2

**TOTAL DISPOSITIONS OF ALL CHILDREN BROUGHT TO
JUVENILE COURT, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, DURING 1927**

	Children	Number of Dispositions ¹
Total	513	954
Probation	50	137
School cards	16	43
Committed to institutions	232	355
Custody	182	299
All other	33	120

¹ Includes one or more dispositions in 1927.

Table No. 3

DISPOSITION OF ALL CHILDREN BROUGHT TO JUVENILE COURT, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, DURING 1927

	Total	Del.	Inc.	Del. Inc.	Dep.	Dep. Neg.	Neg.	All Other
Total children	513	285	46	29	38	35	53	27
1 to 15 years	503	280	44	28	38	35	53	25
Custody of parents	109	99	3	—	—	2	5	—
Custody of mother	26	11	1	—	4	3	3	4
Custody of probation officer....	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Custody, all other combinations.	46	16	3	6	5	5	6	5
School cards	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
School cards and probation of- ficer	47	42	1	4	—	—	—	—
All other combinations of school cards	8	5	—	—	—	—	3	—
Committed to institutions	227	78	34	17	27	24	34	13 ¹
All other dispositions	29 ²	22	1	—	2	1	—	3
16 to 21 years	10	5	2	1	—	—	—	2
Custody of parents	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutions	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
All other dispositions	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes one case each of delinquency-neglect, and incorrigibility-neglect.

² Includes cases dismissed, reparation, "capias issued" and "sentence deferred."

Table No. 4

**BOYS BROUGHT INTO JUVENILE COURT, LACKAWANNA
COUNTY, ON CHARGES OF DELINQUENCY OR INCOR-
RIGIBILITY AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1927**

Offense	Total	Custody of		School Cards	Committed to Institutions	All Other Dispositions
		Parents, Mother or Probation Officer	All Other			
Total Boys	317	111	21	51	111	23
Aggravated assault and battery..	8	5	2	—	—	1
Breaking and entering	12	8	1	2	1	—
Burglary, attempt to	1	—	—	—	1	—
Burglary, attempt to and lar- ceny of auto	1	—	1	—	—	—
Burglary	23	7	—	4	11	1
Burglary and highway robbery ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Felonious wounding	1	1	—	—	—	—
Highway robbery	2	1	1	—	—	—
Larceny	97	39	4	11	37	6
Larceny of auto	14	6	2	1	5	—
Larceny of bicycle	3	—	—	—	—	3
Larceny and receiving stolen goods	8	6	—	—	2	—
Malicious mischief	42	21	—	13	4	4
Malicious mischief and train riding	3	1	—	—	1	1
Reckless driving and failure to assist injured	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rape, attempt to	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rape, felonious	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sodomy and buggery	1	—	—	—	—	1
Trespassing and larceny	8	5	—	—	—	3
Trespassing and malicious mis- chief	2	1	—	—	—	1
Truancy	81	7	9	20	45	—
Not reported	6	—	1	—	4	1

Table No. 5

**GIRLS BROUGHT INTO JUVENILE COURT, LACKAWANNA
COUNTY, ON CHARGES OF DELINQUENCY OR INCOR-
RIGIBILITY AND DISPOSED OF DURING 1927**

Offense	Total	Custody of		School Cards	Committed to Institutions	All Other Dispositions
		Parents, Mother or Probation Officer	All Other			
Total girls	45	8	4	6	22	5
Aggressive assault and battery..	3	—	—	—	—	3
Burglary	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunk and disorderly	1	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny	16	4	3	—	9	—
Malicious mischief	4	1	—	1	1	1
Sodomy and buggery	1	—	—	—	1	—
Trespassing and larceny	1	1	—	—	—	—
Truancy	13	2	—	5	5	1
Offense not reported	5	—	—	—	5	—

TABLE 6

COMPARISON OF AGES OF BOYS AND GIRLS BROUGHT TO JUVENILE COURT,
LACKAWANNA COUNTY, ON CHARGES OF DELINQUENCY, DEPEND-
ENCY, ETC., DURING 1927

Ages	Total	Del.	Inc.	Del. Inc.	Dep.	Dep. Neg.	Neg.	All Other
Total boys and girls	513	285	46	29	38	35	53	27
Total boys	380	258	33	25	18	20	14	12
Total girls	133	27	13	4	20	15	39	15
Age, 1 year and under	5	6	—	—	1	3	2	3
2 years	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
3 years	1	10	—	—	—	1	4	—
4 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
5 years	7	7	—	—	2	1	2	—
6 years	6	8	—	—	3	1	3	—
7 years	11	8	—	—	3	1	1	—
8 years	12	4	—	—	1	2	—	—
9 years	14	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
10 years	13	7	—	—	1	2	—	—
11 years	35	7	—	—	—	4	—	—
12 years	41	7	—	—	2	1	—	—
13 years	59	7	—	—	1	2	—	—
14 years	81	20	—	—	1	5	—	—
15 years	80	27	—	—	1	—	—	—
16 years	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated	9	3	—	—	1	2	—	5

Table No. 7

Ages of children committed to institutions by the court in 1927,
as compared with those not committed to institutions.

I. DELINQUENCY GROUP

Age	Committed to Institutions															Not Committed to Institutions
	TOTAL	TOTAL	Glen Mills	Sleighton Farm	House of Good Shepherd	Kis-Lyn	Laurelton	Philadelphia Protectory	St. Joseph's Foundling	Detention House	Florence Crittenden Mission	Hoban Heights	St. Joseph's Protectory	St. Michael's Industrial School		
TOTAL..	362	134	10 ¹	7	7	15	2	41 ²	1	2	3	2	1	43 ³	228	
5 Years	1	—													1	
6 "	1	—													1	
7 "	5	1												1	4	
8 "	9	1						1							8	
9 "	10	5	1			1		1				1		1	5	
10 "	13	5				1		1	1					2	8	
11 "	32	6												6	26	
12 "	38	18				3		6				1		8	20	
13 "	58	16	1	1		3		4		1 ⁶				6	42	
14 "	83	39	4	2		5		14			2			12	44	
15 "	99	37	4	3	7	2	1	14			1			5	62	
16 "	6	2					1							1 ⁴	4	
17 "	1	—													1	
18 "	1	1		1												
21 "	1	1								1 ⁵						
Age not reported	4	2											1	1	2	

¹ One was committed for violation of probation.

² Three were committed for violation of probation.

³ One was committed for violation of probation.

⁴ One was committed to St. Michael's Industrial School for violation of parole.

⁵ One was sent to Detention House for violation of parole (Sent in on order from Muncy; was detained one day in House of Detention, "order not used." No record of previous charges).

⁶ One was sent to Detention House, Washington, D. C.

Table No. 8

Ages of children committed to institutions by the court in 1927,
as compared with those not committed to institutions

II. DEPENDENCY GROUP

Age	TOTAL	COMMITTED TO INSTITUTIONS													Not Committed to Institutions
		TOTAL	Jedonaka Orphanage	Kis-Lyn	Laurelton	Philadelphia Protectory	St. Joseph's Foundling Home	St. Patrick's Orphanage	St. Stanislaus	Florence Crittenden Mission	Home for Friendless	St. Joseph's Hospital	St. Joseph's Protectory	St. Michael's Industrial School	
TOTAL ..	128	87	4	1	1	1	21	11	10	5	15	1	2	15	41
1 year and under .	10	4					1			2	1				6
2 years..	3	—													3
3 “	10	6					5				1				4
4 “	3	2									2				1
5 “	12	8	1				4	1			2				4
6 “	12	8	1				3		1		3				4
7 “	14	13				1	4	3	3		2				1
8 “	7	6					2	1	1		2				1
9 “	6	3						2	1						3
10 “	6	5	1					1			2			1	1
11 “	11	8	1				1	2						4	3
12 “	9	6		1				1					1	3	3
13 “	6	5					1		1					3	1
14 “	12	8			1				1	1			1	4	4
15 “	4	2							1			1			2
Age not reported	3	3							1	2					

Two children, one delinquent, neglected, and one incorrigible, neglected, are included in the delinquency group and also in the dependency group. Children brought to court for other reasons are not included in the above.

Table No. 9

TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO THE DETENTION HOUSE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDIVIDUAL WHO REFERRED OR BROUGHT THE CHILD TO THE HOME

Brought in by	TOTAL	Delinquent and Incurable			Dependent and Neglected			Not Stated		
		1927 Juvenile Court Cases	Cases not in Juvenile Court in 1927	Police Cases	1927 Juvenile Court Cases	Cases not in Juvenile Court in 1927	Police Cases	1927 Juvenile Court Cases	Cases not in Juvenile Court in 1927	Police Cases
Total	764	388	82	162	60	10	12	9	18	23
Court	45	34	2	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
Probation officer ..	80	28	2	8	33	2	4	1	1	1
Individual or family	31	13	4	3	3	1	1	3	3	—
Keeper of Detention House .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrate or other public official ...	587	303	71	149	14	5	7	2	14	22
Salvation Army ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truant officer	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	16	9	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	—

Table No. 10
CHILDREN DETAINED IN DETENTION HOUSE AT
SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY IN 1927

	Total Detention Cases	Cases Heard in Juvenile Court in 1927	Cases Not Heard in Juvenile Court in 1927	Police Cases
TOTAL	764	457	110	197
Days Detained:				
1 to 9 days	556	288	90	178
10 to 19 "	126	102	10	14
20 to 29 "	45	38	4	3
30 to 39 "	21	17	3	1
40 to 49 "	8	5	2	1
50 to 59 "	3	2	1	0
60 days and over:				
67 days	2	2	0	0
77 "	1	1	0	0
106 "	1	1	0	0
230 "	1	1	0	0

This table represents total number of detention cases.

The 457 cases heard in the Juvenile Court in 1927 involve 347 children.
(See preceding table).

Table No. 11

**CHILDREN DETAINED IN DETENTION HOUSE AT
SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, ACCORD-
ING TO TYPE OF CASE: 1927**

	Total	Dependent and Neglected	Delinquent and Incor- rigible	All Other Types of Cases ¹
Total	653	80	529	44
1927 Juvenile Court Children	347	58	285	4
1 to 9 days	192	39	150	3
10 to 19 "	91	12	78	1
20 to 29 "	37	2	35	—
30 to 39 "	15	2	13	—
40 to 49 "	5	3	2	—
50 to 59 "	2	—	2	—
60 days and over	5	—	5	—
Cases heard in Juvenile Court before 1927, but not in 1927	109	10	82	17
1 to 9 days	89	3	72	14
10 to 19 "	10	3	5	2
20 to 29 "	4	3	1	0
30 to 39 "	3	—	2	1
40 to 49 "	2	1	1	—
50 to 59 "	1	—	1	—
Cases not heard in Juvenile Court. House cases only.	197	12	162	23
1 to 9 days	178	6	151	21
10 to 19 "	14	5	8	1
20 to 29 "	4	1	3	—
30 to 39 "	—	—	—	—
40 to 49 "	1	—	—	1

¹Includes cases for which reason for being brought into court was not reported.

Table No. 12

**MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, AND AVERAGE DETENTION OF
CHILDREN IN DETENTION HOUSE AT SCRANTON,
DURING 1927**

	Total	Children Detained in House but not heard in Juvenile Court	Children heard in Juvenile Court in 1927	Children heard in Juvenile Court in previous years, but not in 1927
Total cases	764	197	457	110
Total children	653	197	347	109
Total days	6,057	665	4,753	639
Average detention per child	9	3	13	5
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	230	40	230	50
Mode	1	1	1	1
Percent held more than one week		12%	49%	20%

Children in Detention House more than once:

Total	86
In Detention House 2 times	60
In Detention House 3 times	21
In Detention House 4 times	5

Table No. 13

**CHILDREN DETAINED IN DETENTION HOUSE, LACKA-
WANNA COUNTY, TWENTY DAYS OR MORE**

	Total	64
Detained		—
20 to 29 days	37	
30 to 39 days	15	
40 to 49 days	5	
50 to 59 days	2	
Above 60 days:		
67 days	2	
77 days	1	
106 days	1	
230 days	1	

Table No. 14

CHILDREN DETAINED IN DETENTION HOUSE
SHOWING MOST FREQUENT PERIODS FOR WHICH
CHILDREN WERE DETAINED

MODAL FIGURE	1 day	275 cases
Next most frequent	2 days	84
	3 days	49
	4 days	43
	5 days	31
	7 days	24
	6 days	22
	11 days	18
	10 days	17
	9 days	16
	14 days	16
	18 days	13
	8 days	12
	13 days	12
	15 days	12
	16 days	12
	12 days	9
	17 days	9
	24 days	9
Total Children	653	
Total Cases	...764	

Table No. 15

RECIDIVISTS AND REPEATERS
CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURT LACKAWANNA COUNTY
TWO OR MORE TIMES

(1927 Court Cases)	
Total children	179
Girls	36
Committed to institution	27 ¹
Other dispositions	9
Boys	143
Committed to institutions	92 ²
Other dispositions	51

¹ One girl was committed for violation of Probation, and one for violation of parole.

² Four boys were brought in for violation of Probation and two for violation of parole.

(Table 16 shows how the court dealt with recidivists and repeaters.)

Table No. 16

**CHILDREN BROUGHT TO JUVENILE COURT TWO OR
MORE TIMES IN YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1927 AND
IN 1927, SHOWING ORDER OF DISPOSITION**

Type of Case	Total	Dependent and Neglected	Delinquent and Incurable
Total	179	22	157
Probation followed by institution	41	3	38
Probation followed by institution and probation.....	2	—	2
Probation followed by custody of parents or relatives ..	5	—	5
Probation only	10	—	10
Institution only	26	8	18
Institution followed by probation	5	—	5
Institution followed by probation and institution	2	1	1
Institution followed by custody of parents or relatives..	17	—	17
Institution followed by custody of parents or relatives and institution	14	1	13
Custody of parents or relatives only	11	3	8
Custody followed by institution	27	6	21
Custody followed by probation	5	—	5
Custody followed by probation and institution.....	10	—	10
Miscellaneous	4	—	4
Custody of parents, relatives, etc., probation, in- stitution, released, probation, institution (Age 14 years).			
Probation, institution, custody of parents, relatives, etc., institution, custody, institution, custody (Age 14 years).			
Custody of parents, relatives, etc., sentence de- ferred (15 years).			
Supervision by Big Brother Association, case dis- missed (15 years).			

Note: School cards are classified as probation.

Table No. 17

VIOLATION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE

Violation of Parole	2 boys	
Violation of Probation	4 boys	1 girl
Total (7 children)	6 boys	1 girl

All were committed to institutions (see table for delinquency group for ages and institutions.)

In addition one 21-year-old girl came into the detention house on order from Muncy for violation of parole. As she was detained only 1 day, we do not know whether she was returned to Muncy or sent home. She was to be sent to the county jail if she gave trouble in the House of Detention.

Card states "Order not used," so we are assuming she was not sent to county jail.

Violation of Probation

- 4 were truancy cases.
- 1 larceny case.
- 2 offenses not stated (1 Incurrigible).
(1 Incurrigible and Delinquent).

Violation of Parole

- Offense not stated—on order from Muncy.

Table No. 18

DELINQUENT CHILDREN BELOW TWELVE YEARS OF AGE WHO WERE NOT PLACED ON PROBATION BEFORE THEY WERE SENT TO INSTITUTIONS

The following were committed at first hearings without probation:

Age: 9 years	delinquent	Institution twice before probation
10 years	incurrigible	Institution twice
11 years	incurrigible-delinquent	Institution

The following had been placed in custody of parents, relatives, etc., one or more times prior to commitment, but had not been on probation:

Age: 10 years	delinquent	Institution twice
10 years	incurrigible	Institution twice
11 years	incurrigible	Institution twice

Table No. 19

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE REGISTRATIONS ON
LACKAWANNA 1927 JUVENILE COURT CASES

188 Children's Agencies (Includes Big Brother and Big Sister Registrations)

180 Family Agencies

97 Health Agencies

36 Mental Health Agencies

23 Juvenile Court Registrations

(Approximately)

1 out of every 3 cases had family registrations.

1 out of every 3 cases had childrens' agencies registrations.

1 out of every 5 cases had health agencies registrations.

1 out of every 12 cases had mental health agencies registrations.

Table No. 20

LACKAWANNA JUVENILE COURT CASES
"BROKEN HOMES"

46 per cent of all juvenile court cases were from "broken homes"

15 per cent of these were girls

31 per cent of these were boys

58 per cent of total girls cases were from broken homes

42 per cent of total boys cases were from broken homes

At least another 12 per cent of the total cases were from homes
of unsatisfactory home conditions

Table No. 21

HEALTH OF JUVENILE COURT CHILDREN
AND THEIR PARENTS

PARENTS:

Total Diagnoses made of Parents	<u>31</u>
Physical Defect	16
Mental Defect	8
Mental Defect (Suspect)	1
Ill Health	4
Epileptic Fits	2

CHILDREN:

Total Diagnoses made of Children	<u>45</u>
Mental Defect	21
Socially Incompetent	1
Physical Defect	13
Poor Physical Condition	3
Ruptured Hymen (Girls)	7

None of the parents diagnosed as Mental Defective were parents of diagnosed children.

Two of the children diagnosed as Mental Defective had parents that were diagnosed as Physical Defective.

No venereal disease diagnoses were given.

Table No. 22

**RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO JUVENILE
COURT, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, DURING
THE YEAR 1927**

Towns	Total	Del.	Inc.	Del. Inc.	Dep.	Dep. Neg.	Neg.	All Other ¹
Total Children	513	285	46	29	38	35	53	27
Scranton	312	169	30	18	11	22	42	20
Dunmore	37	24	4	3	3	—	1	2
Olyphant	23	19	—	1	3	—	—	—
Old Forge	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peckville	13	9	—	2	2	—	—	—
Throop	11	8	1	2	—	—	—	—
Dickson	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simpson	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carbondale	10	2	3	—	2	2	—	1
Waverly	8	1	—	—	—	2	5	—
Jessup	6	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
Minooka	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
Archbald	5	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Taylor	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenwood	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rendham	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Pittston	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Blakely	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Moosic	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Jermyn	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dalton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dupont	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarks Summit	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Elmhurst	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sawyersville	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ashley	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Institutions (children brought to court for transfer to another institution or for placement.)								
St. Joseph's Foundling Home ...	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Florence Crittendon Mission ...	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Home for Friendless	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
St. Stanislaus Orphanage	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Includes all other reasons for being brought into court, such as, crippled, blind, witness, delinquent and neglected, incorrigible and neglected, further order, etc.

Table No. 23

CHILDREN OF FOREIGN BORN PARENTAGE COM-
MITTED TO INSTITUTIONS BY JUVENILE COURT,
LACKAWANNA COUNTY: 1927

	Total	American	Foreign- born
Total	399 ¹	51	348
Percent distribution.....	100.0	13.0	87.0
Delinquency group:			
Total	321	31	290
Committed to institutions	118	31	105
Not committed	203	18	185
Dependency group:			
Total	78	20	58
Committed to institutions	52	12	40
Not committed	26	8	18

¹ Computed on the basis of 100 percent for those for whom information was available in the records (399).

APPENDIX II.

DIRECTORY OF CHILD WELFARE RESOURCES OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY

The 82 organizations named in the body of this report as "child welfare resources of Lackawanna County" are here listed alphabetically. On the basis of data furnished by the agencies during May and June, 1928, and brought up to date during the winter of 1929-30, the following information is given in regard to each agency:

Name.
Address.
President or official head.
Active executive.
Territory covered.
Purpose, function, and activities.
Special services or facilities for children, not covered above. (Where information is given on this point, it is included at the end of the entry).

The names of the various poor districts are listed under the general heading "Poor Districts."

CHILD WELFARE RESOURCES OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY

American Red Cross

424 Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton. Col. David J. Davis, Chairman of Board; Miss Lillian M. Krauter, Executive Secretary.

Territory: Scranton and Lackawanna County, except Carbondale and Fell, Greenfield, Scott and Vandling Townships.

Service to men in the Regular Army and Navy and to disabled ex-service men and their families. Disaster Relief. Health Activities. American Junior Red Cross. Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. First Aid Instruction. Life Saving Corps.

A public health nurse is employed for county work exclusively, whose objective is to meet the needs of those communities having no nurse in the schools nor a trained social worker able to assume leadership in handling community problems. So far her work has been directed primarily toward a three-fold program:

1. School nursing in urban areas where the borough does not provide a nurse.
2. Social and Home Service Problems.
3. Organization of resources in communities.

Big Brother Organization

315 Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton. John D. Hinton, President; A. H. Fahringer, Executive Secretary.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore.

The purpose is the promotion of the welfare of boys, and particularly by individual and personal effort, and the saving of boys from delinquency by individual and personal interest of men who are willing to assist the boy in his home, school, religion, health, work, and in his community, and by securing the co-operation of all others boys work organizations, by bringing the boy into contact with them.

The organization has helped over 600 individual boys. Operates the Rotary Big Brother School Boys Employment Agency during the summer. Secured 140 positions. Boys earned over \$3,000.

Conducts Camp Kiwanis for under-privileged boys—taking care of 240 boy weeks.

Sponsors the annual Boys' Week. Loyalty Day Parade, 15,000 boys. Boy Mayor, Industrial Banquet, etc.

Big Sister Organization

321 Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton. Miss Martha Wollerton, President; Miss Bertha D. MacNeill, Executive Secretary.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore.

Purpose: The promotion of the welfare of Scranton and Dunmore girls under sixteen years, by individual and personal effort, through individual and group members and to advance and promote every public interest in the same, and to do any and all acts of charity in connection therewith.

Function:

1. To secure, train and supervise Big Sisters.
2. To investigate all cases which have not been satisfactorily investigated by the referring agency.
3. To carry as office cases all cases which for any reason cannot be assigned to Big Sisters until they are ready for assignment or until some other disposition is made.

4. To hold monthly group meetings for Big Sisters where problems may be discussed and helpful suggestions given, and where any educational material may be disseminated.

Boys Club of Scranton

Adams Avenue and Mulberry Street, Scranton. George R. Taylor, President; Frederick Boyles, Superintendent.

Territory: Scranton.

Aims to promote the physical, mental, and moral well-being of boys.

Bureau of Recreation

Weston Field, Scranton. P. J. Dowdell, President; Robert F. Dixon, Superintendent.

Territory: City of Scranton.

It is the duty of the Bureau of Public Recreation to manage, direct, and care for whatever properties, facilities or activities fall within said Bureau, including recreation parks and centers, playgrounds, playfields, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, athletic fields, indoor recreation centers, municipal baths, gymnasiums, debating clubs, amateur theatricals, literary, social, choral societies, orchestras and bands, organized public sports and games, celebration of holidays by pageants and otherwise, winter sports, ice-skating, coasting, and swimming in summer, camping and tramping clubs, boy scouts, etc., under the constructive leadership of trained instructors and supervisors.

Carbondale General Hospital

Carbondale, William Davison, President; E. R. Hoot, Superintendent.

Territory: Carbondale and vicinity.

General Hospital.

Cathedral Welfare Service

315 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Rev. James H. O'Hara, Ph.D., Moderator; Miss Laura A. Currie, Executive.

Territory: St. Peter's Cathedral Parish.

Relieving distress, placing children in proper homes, supplementing food and clothing when all other charitable agencies have inadequate funds. Burying abandoned and unidentified dead, also burying indigent poor who have neither relatives nor friends.

Catholic Charities of Diocese of Scranton

315 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton. Rt. Rev. Thomas C. O'Reilly, Bishop of Scranton; Rev. E. P. Caulfield, Director of Catholic Charities.

Territory: Diocese of Scranton.

Co-ordination, improvement and development of Catholic Charities in the Diocese of Scranton.

Catholic Men and Boys' Club

414 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton. E. J. Lynett, President; James J. Grace, Executive Secretary.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore.

Trains Catholic men and boys along lines of physical, social, and recreational activities; gymnasium classes, baseball and basketball league, track and field sports, summer camp.

Catholic Women's Club

346 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton. Miss Elizabeth O'Malley, President; Miss Catharine V. Corcoran, Directress.

Territory: Scranton.

A home for business girls, traveling women and girls. Educational and social classes are held for the public and house guests. Relief is given to girls coming into the city without funds. Cafeteria service where business girls and students from neighboring schools can obtain good home cooking at a moderate cost.

Junior classes are held for growing girls.

The Community Welfare Association of Scranton and Dunmore

418 Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton. I. E. Oppenheim, President; D. W. Weist, Secretary-Director.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore.

Assisting and harmonizing the work of the civic, charitable and philanthropic organizations of Scranton and Dunmore, by educational propaganda, by procuring, receiving and holding funds or real property in trust or otherwise and making such distribution of the same as may be deemed best among such other activities as may be deemed in the general interest of social welfare, charity and philanthropy. The organizing and conducting of the Community Chest drive annually.

Council of Church Women

1657 Capouse Avenue, Scranton. Mrs. James H. Fuller, President.

To lend the support of our organization to any cause that shall accrue to the benefit of our city or state. Not actively engaged in social work.

Council of Social Agencies (Scranton)

418 Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton. T. Linus Hoban, President; D. W. Weist, Secretary.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore.

To discuss, advise and recommend to the Board of Trustees of the Community Welfare Association of Scranton and Dunmore, plans and methods of social welfare, also standards of work, and qualifications to participate in the benefits of the Community Chest, and to furnish to the Board of Trustees such information and advice in regard thereto as may be proper.

Further aims of the Council shall be social planning and educational studies in social service; to study the needs of the community; to correlate and foster social movements; to promote social legislation; to recommend constructive and preventive measures by utilization of facts and experience gained in the field. The actions of the Council in any of these fields of study must be approved by the Board of Trustees.

Department of Public Health (Scranton)

City Hall, Scranton; Frank G. Bryant, M. D., Director of Public Health.

Territory: Scranton.

Prevention of contagious diseases. Control of contagious diseases. Sunshine Camp for undernourished children in conjunction with Lackawanna County Tuberculosis Society.

Dunmore Child Welfare Association

136 Chestnut Street, Dunmore. Mrs. Evan Roberts, Chairman; Miss Mary M. Dooley, R. N., Executive.

Territory: Dunmore.

To promote and encourage health of children from birth to school age.

Elm Park Church, Methodist Episcopal

Linden Street, Scranton. Dr. Henry H. Crane, Minister; H. R. Van Deusen, Superintendent of Church School.

Territory: Practically all of Scranton; a few families outside.

1. Purpose—Religious.

2. Activities: For Children, Church School on Sundays; and, during the week, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, various children's missionary organizations, and special gymnasium periods for each group.

"If at any time, cases from our own School come to our attention, where the children are not receiving proper care, or where the family needs assistance, we get into touch with the welfare agencies of the city, find out what they are doing with the family, and then either turn the case over to them or do what is necessary ourselves. If the case requires a lot of money, or a long time period to remedy, we generally turn it over to the city authorities, but if the need is immediate and comes within our means, we often-times give the required aid."

Family Welfare Association

420 Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton. Edward W. Warren, President; Joseph E. Beck, General Secretary.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore.

The purpose of the association is the building up of family life in homes in Lackawanna County, which have been broken down through disease, accident, mental deficiency, inadequate income and other disintegrating factors. The association takes part in the community's program for social betterment, in co-operation with others, to lessen those causal factors which tend to undermine the well-being of individual families.

The association has, for several years, been providing care in foster homes for a few children.

Florence Crittendon Mission

712 Harrison Avenue, Scranton. Mrs. S. C. Schooley, President; Miss Elizabeth Curtis, Superintendent.

Territory: State of Pennsylvania.

Care of unmarried mothers and their children. Juvenile court cases and transients.

Hahnemann Hospital

316 Colfax Avenue, Scranton. M. J. Martin, President; L. R. Robbins, Superintendent.

Territory: Scranton and vicinity.

General Hospital and Training School for Nurses.

Children's Ward of 12 beds.

Home for the Friendless

2000 Adams Avenue, Scranton. Mrs. L. R. Stelle, President; Mrs. Alice G. Stark, Superintendent.

The care of friendless women and children.

House of the Good Shepherd

Clark's Summit, Scranton. Mother M. Gertrude, Superior.

Territory: Lackawanna and surrounding counties.

Care and training of white delinquent girls received by court commitment or on private admission.

Jewish Federation Dispensary

440 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton. Harry A. Cohen, Chairman; Mrs. Jacob Mechloutz, Executive Director; Miss Maude Dailey, R. N., Medical Social Service Worker.

Conducts weekly dental, eye, and well-baby clinics; also houses state mental clinic; has conducted several toxin-anti-toxin and May Day health clinics in co-operation with other organizations.

Is manned by volunteer staff of thirty-three dentists, six oculists, and one pediatrician. The State furnishes one neurologist and one psychiatrist.

Jewish Federation of Scranton

440 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton. Louis Oettinger, President; Mrs. Jacob Mechloutz, Executive Director.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore.

Object: To provide a permanent, efficient, and practical method of collecting, administering, and distributing contributions, donations, dues and bequests for educational, philanthropic and charitable purposes; to put into practical and efficient operation the best systems of relieving and preventing want, of correcting pauperism, and of encouraging and promoting thrift, efficiency, and self-reliance among Jewish and other poor; to promote the moral and intellectual standard of the Jews of Scranton, to interest itself in the general welfare and problems of the Jews throughout the community, state and nation; and to perform whatever acts may be necessary or proper in the accom-

plishment of these ends, in such manner as may by it be deemed best.

Some orphans are sent to our District Bnai Brith Orphanage at Erie, Pa. Temporary placements are made in the local Jewish Home of Friendless and in foster homes. We have Big Sisters and Big Brothers for problem and underprivileged children.

Jewish Home for the Friendless

2115 North Main Avenue, Scranton. Mrs. Harry Raker, President; Dr. A. S. Cantor, Chairman, Board of Directors; Miss Constance M. De Gretis, R. N., Acting Superintendent.

Territory: Northeastern Pennsylvania and such other places as meet with approval of the Board.

The establishing, maintaining and managing a home for the care of orphaned and friendless children and aged and friendless adults of the Jewish faith.

Lackawanna County Hospital

Scranton. M. Thomas, L. Von Bergen, and John F. Healey, County Commissioners; Miss Teresa de la Plante, Superintendent.

Territory: Lackawanna County.

Care of children infected with tuberculosis.

Mercy Hospital

746 Jefferson Avenue. Sister Mary Avellino, Superintendent.

Territory: Unlimited.

Care of the sick and injured.

Mid Valley Hospital Association

Peckville. E. S. Jones, President, Board of Directors; Miss May English, Superintendent, Directress of Nurses.

Territory: State of Pennsylvania.

For the care and treatment of the sick and injured persons who may apply to it for relief within the confines of Lackawanna County. All patients who are able to pay for their board and care or to contribute toward payment are to be charged at a determined rate. No patients are admitted whose cases are judged incurable, unless temporarily, for urgent symptoms which are deemed capable of being relieved.

No special facilities for children; no children's ward; children taken care of in the general adult wards. Do not take contagious cases.

Moses Taylor Hospital

Quincy Avenue, Scranton. Reginald B. Taylor, President of Board of Directors; Miss Janet G. Grant, Superintendent.

Care of employees and families of employees of D., L. & W. Railroad and Glen Alden Coal Company.

Mothers' Assistance Fund of Lackawanna County

Court House, Scranton. Mrs. Edgar Sturge, Vice President of Board of Trustees; Miss Esther Goodyear, Executive Secretary.

Territory: Lackawanna County.

To provide assistance to poor and dependent mothers who have children under sixteen years of age, and whose husbands are dead, or permanently confined in institution for insane. To help each family, mother and children, to seek the greatest self development with the possible resources.

Olyphant Cheer Club

Olyphant. T. J. Rogen, Treasurer; Miss Charlotte Gillespie, Secretary.

Territory: Olyphant (formerly Olyphant and Blakely).

Immediate relief and assistance of all kinds to dependent persons.

Pennsylvania Association for the Blind—Lackawanna Branch

340 Adams Avenue, Scranton. Col. L. A. Watres, President, Board of Directors; Francis S. Graves, Superintendent.

Territory: Lackawanna County.

Educate the young blind; train and employ adult blind; prevent blindness; general welfare of the blind.

Pennsylvania State Employment office (in co-operation with the U. S. Employment Service)

Bowman Bldg., 717 Linden Street, Scranton.

W. Edwin Huber, Superintendent.

Territory: Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming Counties.

Purpose: Finding employment for the unemployed

and furnishing working persons, both men and women to employers.

Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf

Washington Avenue and Electric Street, Scranton.
G. d'A. Belin, President of Board; Dr. John A. H. Keith, Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction; Miss Kathrine G. Van Dusen, Principal.

Territory: Scranton and territory within one hundred miles.

For the education of deaf children.

Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society—Lackawanna County Branch

301 Medical Arts Building, Scranton. Frank Hummler, President; Mrs. Gertrude L. Hutchins, Executive Secretary.

Territory: Lackawanna County. (Excluding Carbondale).

Clinics: Toxin-anti-toxin (diphtheria prevention), May Day Child Health Day, child health, special tuberculosis.

Follow-up work on clinics; health education program; educational campaigns; rural school nursing (correction of defects); tuberculosis prevention program; summer camp (79 in 1929).

Poor Districts

Blakely

Carbondale City

Carbondale Township

Clifton Township

Covington Township

Elmhurst Borough

Fell Township

Gouldsboro Borough

Jefferson Township

Jenkins Township,

Pittston City and Pittston Township

Jermyn Borough

Lake View

Lehigh Township

Madison Township

Mayfield Borough

Moscow Borough

Roaring Brook Township

Scranton City, 624 Connell Bldg., Scranton
Spring Brook Township
Vandling Borough

Progressive Recreation and Social Service Association

614 Pine Street, Scranton. Charles A. Surles, President; Robert F. Dixon, Superintendent of Recreation; Zenobia R. Jackson, Executive Secretary, Recreational Work.

St. Joseph's Children's Hospital

2010 Adams Avenue, Scranton. Mother Marie Annette, Superintendent.

Territory: Roman Catholic Diocese of Scranton.

Care of abandoned infants and orphaned and neglected children.

Hospital care rendered to all diseased children.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary

Salem Avenue, Carbondale. Sister M. Immaculate, Superintendent.

Territory: Archbald—Forest City—Carbondale.

General Hospital; care of sick and injured.

St. Joseph's Shelter and Day Nursery

317 Linden Street, Scranton. Mrs. Richard O'Brien, President; Sister M. Augusta, Superintendent.

Territory: Scranton only, but from surrounding towns if maintenance is received from Poor Board.

Temporary shelter and day care to children.

St. Joseph's Society

Scranton. President, Mrs. Richard O'Brien; Secretary, Mrs. Ann McDonough.

Territory: Scranton.

Protects children from cruelty and co-operates with St. Joseph's Foundling Home and Maternity Hospital and St. Joseph's Shelter.

St. Luke's Summer Home

Cresco, Mountainhome, Pennsylvania.

Under the supervision of a joint committee of men and women appointed by the rector of St. Luke's Church, Scranton, with the approval of the vestry.

All information, etc., can be secured at the Parish office of St. Luke's Church, 232 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton.

Thirty-seventh Season—June 24th to August 30th, 1929; 231 children and 100 adults entertained during the season for a period of at least ten days.

St. Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital

930 Hickory Street, Scranton. Sister M. Paul, Superintendent.

Territory: Lackawanna County.
General Hospital.

St. Mary's Villa

Elmhurst, Pa. Mother Paula, President; Rev. Father Alphonsus, Superintendent; Mother Paula, Superior.

Territory: United States.

Care of dependent Lithuanian boys and girls from 3 years up. There is also a department for the aged, and this is the Mother House of the Order of the Poor Sisters of Jesus Crucified and the Sorrowful Mother with about 45 sisters in residence.

St. Michael's Industrial School

Hoban Heights. Rev. Eugene P. Caulfield, Superintendent; Mother M. Eileen, Superior.

Territory: Diocese of Scranton.

Industrial school for dependent and neglected boys.

St. Nicholas Orphanage

Elmhurst, Pa. Rev. Nicholas Chohey, 695 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Chairman; Rev. Constantine Roscovich, Superintendent; Sister Augustin, Superior.

Territory: United States.

Cares for children of members of the Greek Catholic Union, 3 to 12 years of age.

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum

1425 Jackson Street, Scranton. Rt. Rev. Thomas C. O'Reilly, President; Mother M. Isadore, Superintendent.

Territory: Catholic Diocese of Scranton.

To receive and take orphans and destitute children under its care, protection and guardianship; to educate and instruct them.

St. Theresa's Summer Home

Tobyhanna. Mrs. Frank L. Martin, President; Miss Mary Forkin, Matron.

Territory: Scranton and its suburbs.

To provide a vacation for tired mothers and crippled and undernourished children.

Salvation Army

128 Penn Avenue, Scranton. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Bale, Divisional Commander.

Territory: City of Scranton.

Religious; beneficent; educational; etc.

Scranton Council, Boy Scouts of America

903 Mears Building, Scranton. William Forster, President; Donald Gulick, Scout Executive.

Territory: Scranton, Dunmore and Taylor.

The training of boys 12 years and upward for citizenship, through a program of indoor and outdoor activities administered in the churches, schools, boys clubs, etc.

Scranton Day Nursery

332 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton.

Miss Kate M. Creighton, Superintendent.

Territory: Scranton and its suburbs.

For the care of children during the day while their mothers are working. Physical care; education through supervised recreation; girls' club, dancing class, and mothers' club.

Day and night care for children whose mothers are hospital cases and for whom no other provision can be made.

Care of transient cases in co-operation with the Family Welfare Association and the Travelers' Aid.

Scranton Diocese—Parochial Schools

Scranton. Rev. J. J. Featherstone, Superintendent of Diocesan Schools.

Territory: Schools located in the following counties: Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lycoming, Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne.

Scranton Dispensary Association

331 Adams Avenue, Scranton. Dr. J. C. Reifsnyder, County Medical Director; Mrs. Salley E. Smith, R. N., Supervisor.

Territory: Lackawanna County.

Tuberculosis work; child health work; midwifery work; cancer work; venereal work. Fourth class school nursing.

Scranton Girl Scouts, Inc.

501 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa. Mrs. Vandling Rose, Commissioner; Mrs. Arthur Greener, Local Director.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore—incidental help to the county.

The purpose of the organization is to give girls a healthful, enjoyable activity in adolescence which shall inculcate sound principles for living and which shall instruct in many lines to foster better womankind. The local headquarters carries out its work by organizing Girl Scout Troops under adequate and trained leadership and by seeing that these troops function under methods approved by the National Organization.

Scranton School District

School Administration Building, Scranton. Seth W. Shoemaker, President of School Board; Superintendent of Scranton Schools, John D. Dyer, Ph.D.

Territory: Scranton.

Education of public school children. Mental testing—Special educational classes for retarded children. Special educational classes for superior children.

Scranton State Hospital

Mulberry Street and Franklin Avenue, Scranton. Frank Hummler, President; W. D. Entley, Superintendent.

Territory: Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties.

Medical and surgical care, not, however, including contagious diseases.

Taylor Hospital Association

Taylor (P. O.—Old Forge). John N. Cooke, President; Miss Myra Shlanta, R. N., Superintendent.

Territory: Scranton, Minooka, Greenwood, Moosic, Avoca, Dupont, Pittston, Duryea, Old Forge, Taylor, and any part of Lackawanna or Luzerne County.

The care and treatment of sick and injured persons.

Travelers Aid Society

415 Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton. Presi-

dent, Edward Ross; Executive Secretary, Miss Clara A. Waring.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore. Adjacent towns covered through co-operating representatives.

Providing social service to travelers who have problems. This service extends to all, from young children to aged people. As far as child welfare is concerned, this organization looks after children traveling alone and provides shelter for children arriving late in the evening. It meets immigrants upon arrival and sees that the proper people meet them. It looks after runaways. Detailed records are kept of the various services rendered by this organization.

Visiting Nurse Association

324 Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton. Mrs. R. A. Amerman, President; Miss Leslie Wentzel, Superintendent.

Territory: Scranton and Dunmore.

An educational health program, including bedside nursing. The Association maintains 4 child health clinics: birth to 2 years only.

West Side Hospital Association

Jackson Street and Bromley Avenue, Scranton. John Reynolds, President; Miss M. Y. Hill, R. N., Superintendent.

Territory: Lackawanna County.

Nursing care of the sick and disabled. Special care for orthopedic diseases.

Young Men's Christian Association, Carbondale

Carbondale. Maxwell D. Lathrop, President; D. W. Kemble, General Secretary.

Territory: Carbondale and vicinity.

To cultivate and develop the character of the youth of Carbondale and vicinity: religiously, socially, mentally, and physically. This Association renders service to girls as well as boys, there being no Young Women's Christian Association or other similar organization in Carbondale.

Young Men's Christian Association, Scranton

Mulberry Street and Washington Avenue, Scranton. J. D. James, President; C. R. H. Jackson, General Secretary.

Territory: Scranton, Dunmore, and adjacent territory.

(a) To develop healthy, intelligent Christian men.

(b) In building and outside of building conducting classes, teams, clubs, socials, etc., in physical department, boys' department, educational department, social department, religious department, dormitory department, and extension department.

(c) All forms of physical activities in gymnasiums, swimming pool, athletic field, etc. Socials in all departments of the Association. Activities for various age and occupation groups, hikes, educational trips, educational movies, etc.

Furnishing movies and activities for the following: Every Saturday night newsboys' club, including free gymnasium, baths and swimming, and movies, and rendering service to 51 different industrial groups such as Dupont Powder Company, Scranton Electrical Construction Co., Hyde Park Gas Co., and others, and extension service to 94 additional groups such as churches, public and parochial schools, Home for the Friendless, Jewish Home, public playgrounds, St. Patrick's Orphanage, Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Society, Camp Sunshine, etc.

Young Men's Hebrew Association

440 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton. I. E. Oppenheim, Chairman, Board of Directors; Samuel Shair, Executive Director.

Territory: Scranton, Dunmore, Dickson City.

Purpose: The advancement and improvement of the spiritual, mental, moral, social and physical condition of its members, and of the Jewish community in general.

Its activities are as follows: educational classes; Sunday School; gymnasium, natatorium; social entertainment; lectures and concerts; billiard room, bowling alley; dramatic club; orchestra; junior game room; boys and girls clubs; movie programs; athletic field.

Young Women's Christian Association

Jefferson Avenue and Linden Street, Scranton. Miss Louise Matthews, President; Miss Myrtle Waugh, General Secretary.

Character building—to develop in the girl those elements which will make it possible for her to be a Christian

in her home, her school, and her community. Activities—based on interests of girls with effort to develop body, mind and spirit. All equipment of the Y. W. C. A. is available to the girls department. A special effort is made to use this in the health program.

